The Journal of Historical Review

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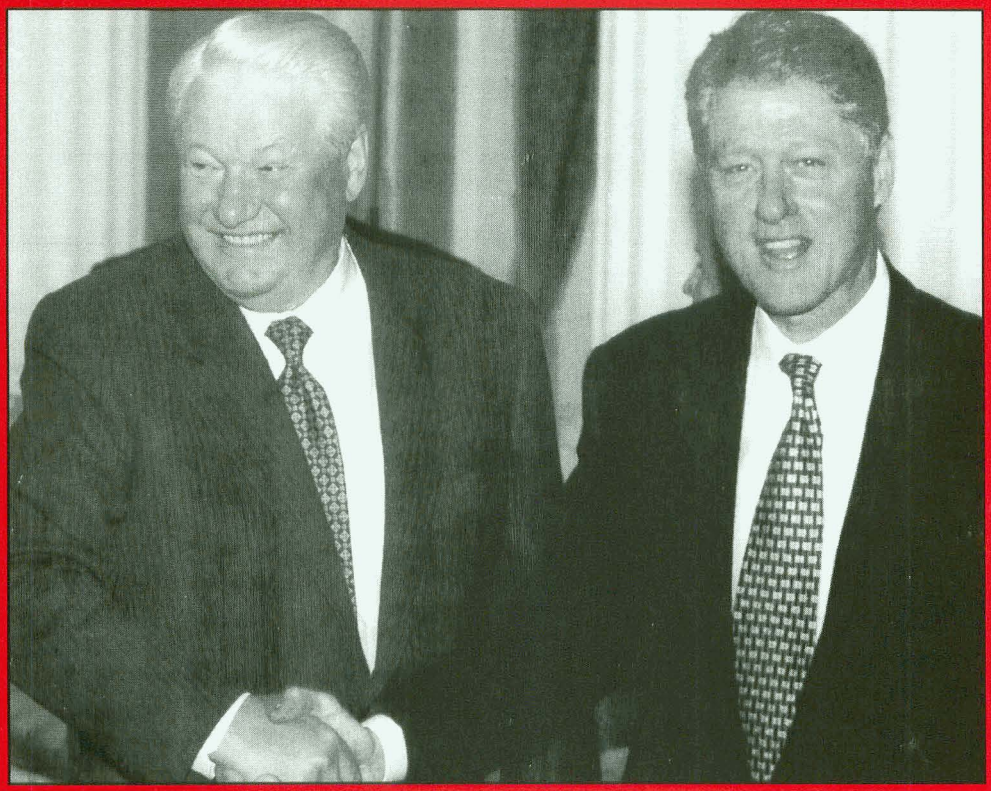

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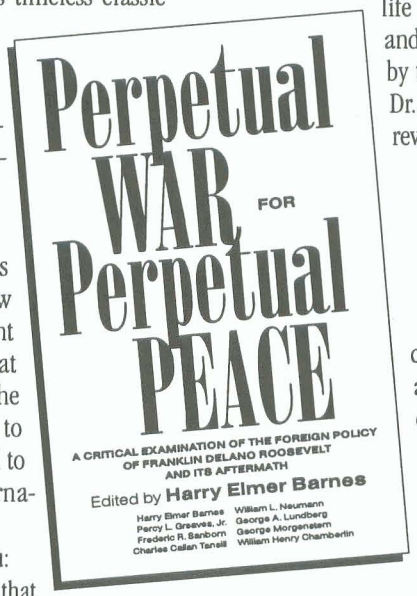
Israel's 'Ethnic Bomb' Research

— And More —

The War that Never Ends

Nearly fifty years ago, the bombing and the shooting ended in the most total military victories, and the most annihilating defeats, of the modern age. Yet the war lives on, in the words — and the deeds — of the politicians, in the purposeful distortions of the professors, in the blaring propaganda of the media. The establishment which rules ordinary Americans needs to keep World War II alive — in a version which fractures the facts and sustains old lies to manufacture phony justifications for sending America's armed forces abroad in one senseless, wasteful, and dangerous military adventure after another.

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace is the most authoritative, and the most comprehensive, one-volume history of America's real road into World War II. The work of eight outstanding American historians and researchers, under the editorial leadership of the brilliant revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes, this timeless classic demonstrates why World War II wasn't America's war, and how our leaders, from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on down, first lied us into the war, then lied us into a maze of international entanglements that have brought America *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace.*



More Than Just a History

But *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* is more than just a history: it's a case history of how politicians such as FDR use propaganda, outright lies, and suppression of the truth to scapegoat patriotic opposition to war, to incite hatred of the enemy (even before they're the enemy!), and to lure foreign nations into diplomatic traps — all to serve, not America's national interest, but international interests.

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- Matchless, careful debunking of all the arguments that led us into World War II;
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- Incisive, unmistakably American perspectives on how the US made a mockery of its own professed ideals during the misnamed "Good War," by allying with imperialists and despots to wage a brutal, pointless war culminating in the massacres of Dresden and Hiroshima and the Yalta and Potsdam betrayals;
- Inspired insight into how future wars have sprung and will continue to spring from the internationalist impetus that led us from World War II, through the "Cold War" (and the hot wars we fought in Korea and Vietnam against our WWII Communist "allies") to the "New World Order" — until Americans, armed with the truth, force their leaders to return to our traditional non-interventionist foreign policy.

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Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace is much, much more than a standard history book. Its *eleven* separate essays by *eight* different authors (average length 65 pages) make it a virtual encyclopedia on the real causes and the actual results of American participation in the Second World War. You'll find yourself reading, and re-reading, concise, judicious and thorough studies by the leading names in American revisionist scholarship.

Classic ... and Burningly Controversial

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace, first published in 1953, represents revisionist academic scholarship at its full and (to date) tragically final flowering in America's greatest universities — just before America's internationalist establishment imposed a bigoted and chillingly effective blackout on revisionism in academia.

Its republication by the Institute in 1983 was an event, and not merely because IHR's version included Harry Elmer Barnes' uncannily prophetic essay on "1984" trends in American policy and public life (considered too controversial for conservatives and anti-Communists in the early 50s). It was hailed by the international revisionist community, led by Dr. James J. Martin, the dean of living historical revisionists, who wrote:

> It is the republication of books such as *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* which does so much to discommode and annoy the beneficiaries of the New World Order.

Discommode and annoy the enemies of historical truth and freedom of research it did — virtually the entire stock of *Perpetual War* was destroyed in the terrorist arson attack on the Institute's offices and warehouse on the Orwellian date of July 4, 1984.

Today, the Institute for Historical Review is proud to be able to make this enduring classic available to you, and to our fellow Americans, in both the original 1953 hardbound edition, and our phoenix-like 1993 quality softbound reprint (with additional material not included in the 1953 edition). This book can silence the lies about World War II, and thus the bombs and bullets our interventionist rulers plan — for our own American troops no less than the enemy — in the Middle East, Europe, Africa, Asia, or wherever else the interventionist imperative imposed by World War II may lead us.

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace

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Edited by Harry Elmer Barnes

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On the cover:
Russian President Boris Yeltsin with US President Bill Clinton.

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The Hoax Ends the Twentieth Century

ARTHUR R. BUTZ

Delivered at the Adelaide Institute conference in Australia, August 7-9, 1998

Thank you, Dr. Toben, Ladies and gentlemen. I am particularly glad to see that the distinguished guests include John Bennett, whom I call the "grandpappy of revisionism in Australia." His annual *Your Rights* booklet has made it the case that Australia is the only country in which revisionist material has been consistently and readily available to the general public.

Regrettably others, above all Robert Faurisson, are missing for reasons I will discuss. Happily some of those who have been prevented from being here will participate on a remote basis.

There are two reasons why I have been chosen to give this particular talk. First my book, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, first published in 1976, is today referred to by some as a revisionist "classic." Second, as I said, many other candidates can't be here on account of the terror.

The 'Terror'

I look back fondly to 1979 when the only legal action against my revisionist writings (thus far anyway) took place. In Germany "X-rating" is controlled by a government agency, which "indexes" literature deemed "dangerous to youth." The domain of this agency is not restricted to pornography but includes much that is considered dangerous on political grounds. In 1979 the German translation of my book was indexed, implying restrictions on the ways it could legally be sold that amounted to a ban. As I say, that has been the only legal action against my writings. I thought the action was an outrage but, as I say, I now look back fondly to 1979 because things have gotten much worse since then, and people now serve prison terms for the sorts of things I have done. At the minimum, they can be excluded from places such as Australia.

Arthur R. Butz

Robert Faurisson is not here because the Australian government decided he is of "bad character" on account of convictions for offenses in France, notably contravention of the Fabius-Gayssot law of 1990, which forbids contesting any "crime against humanity" as claimed in the 1946 judgment of the big Nuremberg trial. British historian David Irving has similarly been banned from Australia for thought crime offenses in Germany. It did not matter that these are not offenses in Australia.

I have not been convicted because we don't have such laws in the USA, so that is part of the reason I'm giving this speech. Although the same legal grounds for exclusion do not exist in my case, I assure you I am just as bad a character as Faurisson, but I can't present myself to you as an Australian-government-certified bad character. I can however present myself as a German government certified purveyor of X-rated material. Be assured that you have become just as naughty, that is, as a patron of X-rated affairs, by listening to me.

A Tacit Tribute

It is obvious that our enemies give us a tacit tribute by resorting to such measures, which are contrary to the essence of the civil reform of the past two centuries. They are scared because, to look at it one way, revisionists are just saying that the Allies, Vatican, Red Cross, and so forth, were right, during the war, in their assessment of the extermination stories. It is so simple. Remember that when somebody says we're way out.

Earlier today we heard of a concern from their camp that I have heard many times before. This time it was expressed by Deborah Lipstadt: the "survivors" are now dying off at such an alarming

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Arthur R. Butz was born and raised in New York City. In 1965 he received his doctorate in Control Sciences from the University of Minnesota. In 1966 he joined the faculty of Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), where he is now Associate Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering. He is the author of numerous technical papers. This text is copyright © 1998 by the Adelaide Institute, P.O. Box 3300, Norwood 5067, Australia (Web site: http://www.adam.com.au/fredadin/adins.html)

rate that it will soon be difficult to confound the revisionists. Such a view can only be advanced in hysteria, because of what it tacitly admits. No sane person would fear that, because all those alive at the time of the US Civil War are now dead, it will be difficult to confound those who might deny it happened. The defenders of the hoax have quite lost their grip on historical reality, and on what it means for something to "happen" in real time and real space.

Such acts of repression are of course backhanded concessions that Holocaust revisionists are not cranks, and that the legend can now be supported only by terror. Observe that there is a lot of crackpot stuff out there that nobody is trying to ban — Afrocentric history, for example.

Anti-Revisionist Laws

Laws applied against revisionists differ from one country to the next and are of three types:

1. Laws proscribing certain historical claims. The paradigm is the Fabius-Gayssot law in France, which is not hypocritical, has a clear meaning, and expresses exactly what the law is trying to do.

2. Laws outlawing statements which are said to have an undesired effect, mainly to "cause hate" or "incite hate." Canada and perhaps Britain have such laws, and Australia's largely impotent "Human Rights" (there's an Orwellian term!) legislation is in this category.

3. Laws of no clear meaning. Germany has such laws covering "glorifying National Socialism," anti-constitutional activity, "insulting the dead." However in 1995 a law of type one was passed in Germany, providing a penalty of up to five years in prison, and an earlier law of type two, against incitement to racial hatred, was applied against Günter Deckert in 1994.

All three types share the feature that truth is no defense. A good example is Faurisson's conviction under the Fabius-Gayssot law for merely clarifying the meaning of "revisionism." Another is Irving's conviction in Germany for saying that the "gas chamber" that is shown to tourists at the Auschwitz *Stammlager* (main camp) is not authentic — a fact that is now admitted by the Auschwitz Museum. Another feature is that intent is irrelevant, either because the law specifically excludes it from consideration or because that's what happens in court. These are obviously not traditional notions of culpability. One thing I believe is that the type two laws, which focus on the effect of statements, really reduce to type three, that is, laws of no clear meaning.

Effect or likely effect is considered crucial in only the second type, but it is strangely dealt with. One formulation is "cause hate." Now "cause" is a difficult concept even outside the sphere of social affairs, but I want to be practical here and avoid insolvable epistemological problems. My complaint is that the charge of causing hatred is not tested empirically. If the charge is that it "causes hatred," then readers of the offending literature who became haters should be produced. If the charge is that it is "likely to cause hatred," then past readers of comparable literature who became haters should be produced. However such considerations are considered impertinent. There is no empirical test.

I have been observing the course of controversy surrounding Holocaust revisionism for a quarter century, and I have yet to see the development of any of the hate alleged. Thus this sort of regulation is really type three. Logically you could never prove yourself innocent, and you will be guilty if the court decides it wants you to be. This concept of "causing hatred," unsupported by evidence from experience, is also applied in the USA, but outside the legal or courtroom context.

As for literature that appears to incite hate, experience suggests it would be hard to beat the Bible.

However, we obviously do cause hatred! We cause hate because our enemies hate what we say, and they hate us for saying it. This idea (of causing or inciting hatred) is perhaps the most Orwellian notion in current circulation.

My Book

I also want to talk some about my book, the other reason I am here to give this speech. It was going to be on sale here but the shipment didn't arrive on time. This is no great catastrophe, because after you hear my thoughts on it you may decide you wouldn't have bought it anyway.

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century was first published 22 years ago, but it is still apparently of interest. It is sometimes called a "classic," a designation that makes me feel very old.

Of course, from the perspective of today the book has defects and several people, of whom I am one, could do better today. In admitting such defects, I can plead that I was one man working with no significant help. The correspondents I had were not then, and have not subsequently become, experts in the field. The literature of revisionist orientation was scanty. Some of it was rubbish that constituted a minor nuisance. On the positive side were Paul Rassinier, Thies Christophersen, and Wilhelm Stäglich. The writings of the last two were of value mainly as primary sources, that is, in relating their own experiences, although Stäglich later wrote a book of historical analysis. Even taking them into account, the historical complex was not there. I will elaborate.

The style of my book is certainly not elegant. I believe my style has improved much since then but, like most men with a technical education, my style remains at best dry and not elegant.

It is not immodest for me to say that mine is the best book of its type, because it is the only book of its type. To compare my book to others, the approach of mine is horizontal, the others vertical. Subsequent investigators have taken specific subjects and gone more deeply into them than I did. Such vertical approaches should be contrasted with my horizontal. I attempted to cover every reasonably relevant aspect of the problem. The question of the existence of gas chambers was only one of many. I tried to show what did happen as well as what did not. I showed the relevance of the Zionist and related movements. I discussed the Allied policies and the Jewish influences in them. My use of sources (such as the Nuremberg trials, Red Cross reports, Vatican documents, and contemporary newspaper accounts) today seems obvious, but it was not then. To aid in comprehending the early war crimes trials, I gave witchcraft trials as a useful precedent.

I believe my analysis provoked investigations of specific problems, even when such influence was not conceded. My skepticism about the reality of the mysterious "German industrialist" who in 1942, according to the World Jewish Congress, passed along information that Jews were being exterminated, probably provoked the later investigations attempting to determine his identity. Walter Laqueur and Richard Breitman, in *Breaking the Silence* (1986), unconvincingly proposed Eduard Schulte. I also stressed the inaction of the Allies with respect to Auschwitz, which Laqueur and Martin Gilbert tried without success to explain.

The existence and relevance of the 1944 aerial reconnaissance photos of Auschwitz were, to the best of my knowledge, first argued in my book. I also believe that my book provoked, perhaps through some intermediary, the 1979 release of these photos by the CIA, but again such influence is not admitted.

I consider my book generally "right" even today in the sense of how the historical parts fit together, and they fit perfectly without major or fundamental mysteries.

This horizontal analysis remains unique in the revisionist literature. The book presented a historical complex that remains valid today. The main contribution was that the book made specialized studies easier because investigators did not have to worry about coherence of the larger picture; they could direct a curious person to my book. I did a good enough job for that, even if not a perfect job. The proof is that, among revisionists, the defects of the book are certainly seen, but there seems to be no great demand for an improved work of comparable scope.

An example: You want to discuss the question of gas chambers at Auschwitz. My old book won't help if you want to be current, and there would not necessarily be any reason to cite it. There are much more recent and conclusive writings, notably Faurisson's, but I could not imagine a person securely venturing into such a controversy without having a grasp of the general historical complex, as provided in my book. Thus I cannot imagine contemporary Holocaust revisionism existing without a book such as mine, even if it is never necessary today to cite it.

It is still the only book of this sort. A better one would be nice, but there are two problems that occur to me. First, such a book, if written from the point of view of our knowledge today, would not fit into a single volume.

Second, a paradox: a weakness of the book explains some of its strength. From the present point of view, there seems much in the book that is awkwardly presented. This is because I did not write this book as an expert. The book was written as works of research normally are: I was myself struggling to understand, as would an intelligent and serious reader. Thus the book expresses a relationship of common perspective, and mutual empathy, between author and reader that could not exist in a new book, written today from a position of expertise, and directed at a neophyte reader (that is the only kind possible today). I believe this explains the occasional overwhelming effect the book has. From this point of view the book is still contemporary, as well as "right."

Where is Revisionism Today?

All objective observers, revisionist or not, are well advised to take note of this: Apostasy among us has been rare, despite our persecuted status. The exceptions are illuminating. In France Abbé Pierre recanted, but he wasn't really a revisionist, just a visitor.

The case of Jean-Claude Pressac, who says he started out as a disciple of Faurisson but then became convinced that Faurisson was wrong, is worth noting. Pressac's reversion was highly profitable to him, as the major media tried to *lionize* this obscure man.

David Cole has been a painful exception, but also a plausible one because he is a Jew, and the pressures on him were far greater than on a gentile. His recantation in terror of the JDL was pathetic and unconvincing. I will recant too, if enough pressure is brought to bear.

A concomitant fact is that revisionists have been very tough. Robert Faurisson is a brilliant man but, having lived and worked for many years in the

midst of advanced technical development, I can't truthfully say that he is the most brilliant man I have known. He does however appear to be the toughest man I have known. For 20 years he has been bearing the brunt of the malice of those in power in his country, and that malice is considerable. There exist other very tough revisionists. However, I wonder if "revisionists are tough" is really the right formulation. No sane person is tough in defending a stupid or flimsy cause. I tend to think revisionists are tough because they know they are right.

These observations should be weighed carefully by friends, enemies, and neutrals.

Some Holocaust museums, in particular the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, admit that they are trying to counter us; thus they are in a sense memorials to us.

I must make one sad observation. In-fighting among revisionists is today excessive, and seems in large measure motivated by vanities and jealousies. I won't mention names, thereby starting another round of mutual denunciation. We should be more willing to look at other's work and see what is half full, not merely what is half empty.

Our speed in adopting the Internet, and especially the World Wide Web, has been very satisfying to me.

We could be a hair away from a major upheaval. Recently I heard that the Auschwitz Museum denied the BBC and David Irving permission to do a documentary there. I hope that means the major media are getting more willing to listen to us, and will perhaps get angry at the intellectual dishonesty that has opposed us for years.

We heard Faurisson say that absolute victory is impossible, because there will always be those who doggedly cling to what they want to believe. I believe that is unimportant, because real victories can be absolute from a practical point of view. The American Indians are still there, but everybody knows who won that confrontation.

Unfortunately I no longer believe victory is assured. I ask myself: can these yarns really go on and on? I have to admit, yes. The endurance of religious myth provides ample precedent, and it is a commonplace that the Holocaust cult is really a religion.

I judge the present situation to be highly volatile. Anything could happen.

The Hoax Ends the Twentieth Century

The title of this presentation is obviously a play on the title of my book, but mainly it is an accurate statement. The Hoax ends the twentieth century, and revisionism has had a lot to do with this, as is clear when one considers that "holocaustomania" has been the rule only since the rise of contemporary Holocaust revisionism 20 to 25 years ago. Consider the increasing publicity since then, and the daily publicity today. We hear of aged alleged Nazi war criminals still being hunted down, Switzerland's alleged wartime crimes (which get more and more vague as time goes on), the alleged hardness of the Vatican. From the relative silence of the 50s this propaganda has built up to a constant din today. I know of nothing comparable. Try to imagine constant whining about the US Civil War, which ended in 1865, in 1918. The "Holocaust" has become the principal topic of current affairs.

I believe the "holocaustomania" is largely a reaction to revisionism. As I noted, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum admits this as part of its mission. The uproar over my book in early 1977 was amazing. I would say the holocaustomania started a year later, with the 1978 NBC television "docudrama" series, "Holocaust." It is important to note the sequence because some, particularly those new to the controversy, may assume we revisionists are reacting to holocaustomania. If anything, it's the other way around.

Thus the Hoax ends the twentieth century also in the sense that the people who call it a hoax are implicitly getting much attention, despite their meagre publishing resources. Logically, Holocaust revisionism ought to be the major intellectual freedom issue of the day. Ronald Dworkin, in *Index on Censorship* (May-June 1995), asked "What justifies this exception?"

Adelaide Institute

The *Adelaide Institute Newsletter* is at present the best in the English language in terms of timely publication of revisionist news and articles. The problem is that it is way down under here and very obscure in the USA and Europe; perhaps remedies are available. Remember that a lot of people can at least read English. Our *Smith's Report* is good and timely, but it has a primary emphasis on US college campuses.

Meetings such as this have been rare outside the US, for legal, political and financial reasons. This meeting is a great accomplishment in the face of great odds, and will greatly enhance the visibility of revisionism, mainly in Australia, but I think it will also have repercussions elsewhere. Here I have made new connections and strengthened old ones. I am happy to have given whatever help I could. I thank and congratulate Dr. Fredrick Toben, Mr. David Brockschmidt and all the other associates of Adelaide Institute for organizing and conducting this meeting, and for inviting me to speak to you. Thank you for your time and attention.

Revisionist Activism in Australia

The Adelaide Institute Conference

For some time now, Australia has been one of the most dynamic battlefields in the worldwide struggle against the historical blackout. And at the forefront of the battle there is the Adelaide Institute, which publishes an important revisionist newsletter and maintains an information-packed Internet web site.

Centered in South Australia's largest city, and funded by donations, the Adelaide Institute was founded in 1994 by Fredrick Toben, who directs its work and edits its newsletter (P.O. Box 3300, Norwood 5067, Australia. E-mail: fredadin@adam.com.au).

Born in northern Germany in 1944, Dr. Toben (Töben) studied at Melbourne University in Australia, as well as at universities in Heidelberg, Tübingen and Stuttgart in Germany, where he earned a doctorate in philosophy. He also hold a Master's degree in education, and has worked as a school teacher in Victoria, Australia.

The Institute's twice-monthly newsletter has developed into one of the most informative revisionist periodicals anywhere, with a keen readership around the world. A typical issue, twelve pages in length, reports on revisionist activism both at home and abroad, and provides news and commentary about recent noteworthy historical news. Aspects of revisionist scholarship are sometimes dealt with in detail.

In the spring of 1997 Toben made a round-the-world tour, financed by Adelaide Institute supporters, that included an inspection visit of the Auschwitz camp site, and meetings with revisionist scholars and activists in North America and Europe.

In radio and television appearances, Dr. Toben has been an outspoken voice for historical accuracy and free historical inquiry.

All this has predictably enraged the powerful Jewish-Zionist lobby. In 1997 the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), the country's main Jewish community organization, brought legal action against Toben to shut down the Institute's web site (http://www.adam.com.au/fredadin/adins.html). In this case, the first test of the country's Racial Discrimination law involving the Internet, Toben was brought before the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC). Outraged by its guiding principle that truth is no defense, Toben walked out of the Commission hearing and refused to cooperate further with it.

A Successful Conference

Over the weekend of August 7-9, 1998, the Adelaide Institute hosted Australia's first-ever revisionist conference. About 50 persons attended the successful three-day meeting in Adelaide, which was noteworthy for the scope and depth of the presentations. While much of the focus was on the Holocaust issue, other subjects were dealt with as well. The meeting, which began on Friday, the 7th, with registration at a hotel and an informal dinner, continued over the next two days at the comfortable and stately Fernilee Lodge.

Speakers included Arthur Butz and John Sack from the United States, and Jürgen Graf from Europe. In addition, a number of revisionist scholars and activists who could not attend in person "participated" by pre-recorded video cassette or by live telephone hookup, or both. Among those attending was the ambassador to Australia of the United Arab Emirates, Khalifa Bakhit Al-falasi. The envoy's attendance predictably prompted complaints from Jewish-Zionist groups.

Dr. Toben opened the conference by welcoming the speakers and attendees, and by reading greetings from several political prisoners, including Günter Deckert and Udo Walendy, each of whom has been imprisoned in Germany for their dissident views on history. Attendees then viewed a clip of a 1994 Australian television "Nightline" broadcast on the Holocaust issue that included remarks by revisionist Geoff Muirden (who later addressed the conference), as well as by Jeremy Jones, a prominent Jewish community figure. A second video clip presented to the attendees was an excerpt of another Australian "Nightline" broadcast, this one from March 1998, which also showed Jones bitterly complaining about revisionist "haters." But this broadcast also presented portions of an interview with Dr. Toben. Among other things, he told viewers: "There is no evidence to prove that the gas chambers existed."

Jürgen Graf on Majdanek

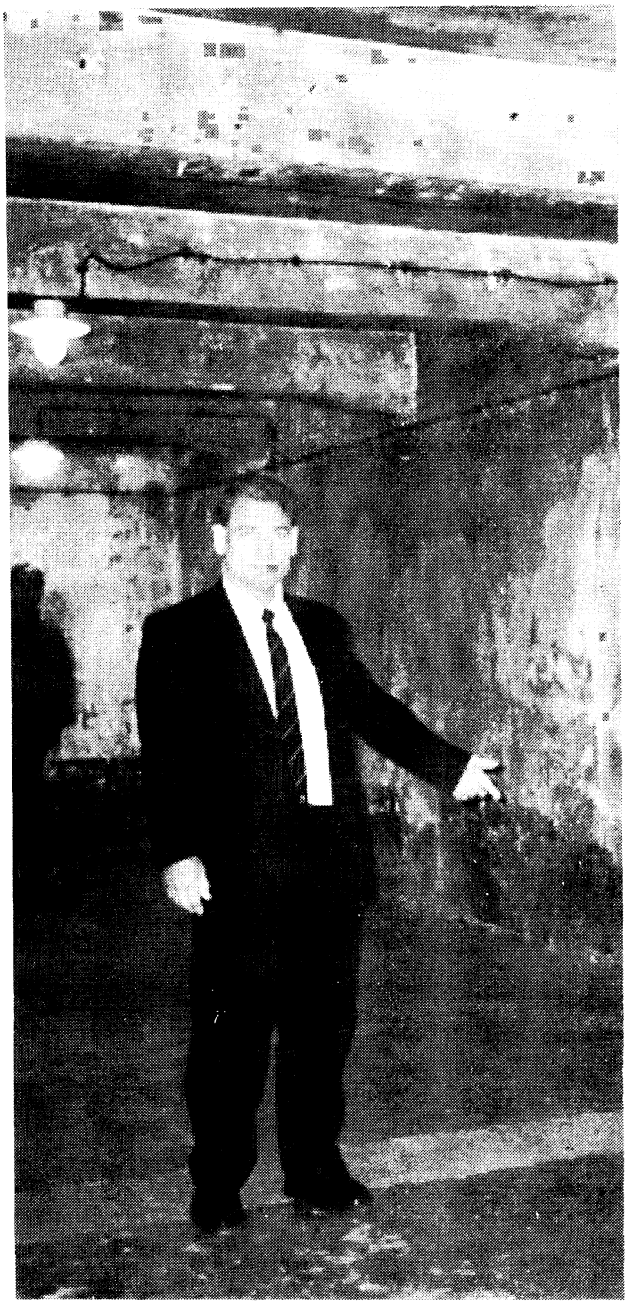
Traveling from Switzerland for the meeting was educator, researcher and author Jürgen Graf, who delivered two talks, including the keynote address. A few weeks earlier, a Swiss court had sentenced him to 15 months imprisonment and a fine of 8,000 francs for his revisionist writings on the Holocaust issue. (See "Swiss Court Punishes Two Revisionists" in the July-August 1998 *Journal*, pp. 2-10.) During his stay in Australia, he learned that he had lost his teaching job due to his July 16 conviction.

In his keynote address, Graf spoke about Majdanek, the large German wartime concentration camp at Lublin, in Poland, which he personally inspected in June 1997. His presentation was based on research conducted for a newly published, 300-page book on this subject, co-authored with Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno. Although Allied officials charged in 1945 that the Germans had killed one and a half million people at Majdanek, it has been a relatively "neglected" camp. Contrary to its image as a top secret extermination center, Graf pointed out, the camp in fact was "completely open" and "visible from all sides." Any mass killings there could hardly have been kept secret.

By 1943 Germany was battling for existence against industrially and numerically superior enemies. In this situation, Graf noted, it would have been madness to kill valuable workers, or even to let them die.

The death rate in Germany's wartime camps was high, due especially to typhus and other diseases caused by overcrowding and poor sanitation. German authorities accordingly took measures to deal with the catastrophe. In December 1942, for example, SS *Reichsführer* Himmler ordered that the death rate in the camps "absolutely must be reduced." Documents discovered by Graf and Mattogno detail the specific hygienic measures ordered by German authorities to bring down the prisoner death rate at Majdanek. These measures, which largely proved effective, included installation of sewers, running water taps and toilets, and delousing facilities, as well as regular showers for the inmates, and expansion of the prisoner hospital.

In the largest of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek, Graf told the conference, there is, remarkably, a large *window* that doomed prisoners could easily have broken. This "gas chamber," Graf concludes, was actually a facility for delousing clothes and similar items. Another purported "gas chamber" at Barracks 41, which is routinely shown to tourists, has no traces of Zyklon B. However, visitors can view canisters there that reputedly contained lethal carbon monoxide (CO) gas. Oddly, though, these canisters are marked "CO2," which denotes non-lethal carbon dioxide.



Fredrick Toben inside the "gas chamber" at the Auschwitz I main camp, mid-April 1997.

Among the clearly baseless, or at least greatly exaggerated allegations about Majdanek is a report that the corpses of 70,000 victims were burned in three ditches. But to burn so many bodies, Graf pointed out, would have required many tons of wood. Furthermore, he went on, it would have taken days for the ditches to cool, tons of human ash would have needed removal, and a grinding mill would have been required to process residual bones on a physically impossible scale.

Graf's second conference address, "Assault on a

Nation," dealt with the on-going attack against Switzerland by organized Jewry, especially the World Jewish Congress, including the "Swiss bank" scandal.

Arthur Butz

Dr. Arthur R. Butz, a professor at Northwestern University near Chicago, and author of the classic revisionist study, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, flew from the United States to deliver his address, "The Hoax Ends The Twentieth Century" (which appears elsewhere in this *Journal* issue).

John Bennett

For decades Australia's most active and outspoken revisionist writer and publicist has been John Bennett, an attorney with a well-deserved reputation as a staunch defender of civil rights.

John Bennett

After graduation from the University of Melbourne, he served from 1966 to 1980 as secretary of the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties, and since 1980 has been president of the Australian Civil Liberties Union (P.O. Box 1137, Carlton, Vic. 3053, Australia). He is also the author of *Your Rights*, a widely-circulated citizens' rights handbook that has been regularly revised and updated since the first edition of 1974.

Since 1979, when he was "converted" by reading *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, Bennett has actively promoted revisionism in numerous interviews, in pamphlets mailed to thousands of people around the country, and in successive editions of *Your Rights*. A member of this *Journal's* Editorial Advisory Committee since 1980, Bennett has also been a *Journal* contributor and an IHR conference speaker.

John Sack

Also traveling from the United States was John Sack, Jewish-American author of *An Eye For An Eye*, an extraordinary account of the suppressed story of torture and murder of German civilians in Jewish-run camps in postwar Soviet-ruled Poland. The veteran journalist and historian, who accepts the Holocaust gas chamber and "six million" claims, noted the remarkable efforts by Jews and Jewish groups to suppress his book (which is no longer in print), and even to prevent him from speaking on the postwar mistreatment of Germans at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. (See "Suppressing the Story of Genocide Against Germans," in the Sept.-Oct. 1997 *Journal*, pp. 31-33.)

Nigel Jackson

Just as Shakespeare's Hamlet had to commit new murders in an effort to hold on to power, remarked Nigel Jackson in his address, so also do the Zionists have to keep "murdering" free speech on the Holocaust issue with newer and ever more restrictive laws. Jackson, a journalist, secondary school teacher, poet and author *(The Case for David Irving)*, has made a name for himself in Australia as an eloquent defender of freedom of speech. Further suppression of freedom is inevitable, he warned, unless citizens take "disinfective" steps.

Robert Faurisson

Attendees viewed a pre-recorded video presentation by French revisionist scholar Robert Faurisson, "Marshal Pétain, Anti-Communism and the Revisionist Challenge," which gave a "tour" of "Vichy France," the administrative capital of (unoccupied) France from 1940 to 1944. For decades it has been customary to castigate Pétain for his wartime policy of collaboration with Third Reich Germany. It is not well known, for example, that the Vichy administration of Marshal Pétain was duly recognized as the legitimate government of France by more than 16 countries, including the United States.

After his video presentation, Professor Faurisson spoke to the attendees by telephone from France. Regarding the future of revisionism, he expressed the view that "we shall never win and never lose." Revisionists cannot "win," Faurisson explained, because we face a three-thousand-year-old Jewish mindset of irreconcilable conflict: "the Jew against the *goyim*." Because the Holocaust story has become a religious dogma for Jews, it is impervious to reason and facts. It also endures because it is "big business" and a profitable "golden calf."

In this great struggle — which Faurisson believes should be regarded as the last great intellectual adventure of this century and the first of the 21st century — he urges revisionist activists and scholars to "try to be clear, simple, not pedantic, and keep a smile on your face."

David Brockschmidt

In his address on "Schindler's List," conference speaker David Brockschmidt related that his father had known Oskar Schindler well, and had been

Adelaide Institute conference speakers, August 1998, from left to right: Jürgen Graf, David Brockschmidt, Arthur Butz (standing), and John Sack.

instrumental in saving Jewish lives. However, he received no credit for this, either from Steven Spielberg in his film "Schindler's List," or from Tom Keneally in his book of the same name, upon which the motion picture was based. As Brockschmidt noted, Schindler's widow, Emily Schindler, has dismissed the influential Spielberg film as "lies."

Geoff Muirden

For several years now, Geoff Muirden has been making a mark in Australia as an articulate and effective partisan of free speech and historical revisionism, both as secretary of the Australian Civil Liberties Union, and, more recently, as Assistant Director of the Adelaide Institute. He provided "An Overview Of Historical Revisionism In Australia," citing, for example, the impact of John Bennett's work.

Andrew Gray

A recognized authority on Richard Wagner, and the translator of his autobiography, spoke on "Errors, Lies, and Nonsense" about the great German composer. Because sensuality and sexuality pervades his work, said Gray, this "skull-splitting genius" forever robbed music of its innocence. Gray spoke against the absurd but enduring campaign to blame Wagner, at least in part, for Hitler, who was a great admirer of the composer. More than a century after his death, Gray noted, Wagner is still being vilified for his notorious anti-Jewish essay on "Jewry and Music."

Olga Scully

In her address, "My Battle Against Australia's Zionist Lobby," Mrs. Olga Scully reported on her legal struggle for her right to free speech. Because of complaints by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry about leaflets she had distributed in her home town in Tasmania, she has been brought before the Australian Human Rights Commission. She expressed appreciation for the support she's received in this legal battle, including backing from David Brockschmidt and Dr. Toben.

William DeMaria

Much like a patient on "life support," said William DeMaria in his address, democracy in Australia is now "in crisis." Dr. DeMaria, who teaches at the School of Social Work and Social Policy of the University of Queensland, said that an illusion of freedom is maintained to keep the system going. Even the universities have ceased to cultivate an unfettered search for truth, but have instead become "edu-business" job placement training centers.

Video and Telephone Speakers

Most of those who "participated" in the conference did so by telephone and/or pre-recorded video. They included:

Geoff Muirden

• Retired journalist Doug Collins, speaking by telephone from western Canada, reported on the Jewish-Zionist campaign to punish him and the *North Shore News* for a column criticizing Spielberg's "Schindler's List." This brought the British-born writer before a "Human Rights Commission" where, typically for such bodies, the truth of the allegedly offensive writing is irrelevant. (See "Canadian Jewish Congress Threatens Journalist for Holocaust Heresy," in the Jan.-Feb. 1996 *Journal*.)

• Mark Weber, Director of the Institute for Historical Review, sent greetings to the conference on behalf of the IHR by pre-recorded video presentation. He also spoke briefly to the attendees by telephone from California, congratulating Dr. Toben and his colleagues for their achievement in organizing this important event.

• Friedrich Berg, an American engineer and IHR *Journal* contributor, spoke by telephone on "The Diesel Gas Chamber Hoax Revisited." According to

Dr. Fredrick Toben, center, during his visit at the IHR office, April 1, 1997, with Mark Weber, left, and Greg Raven, right.

the standard Holocaust story, he pointed out, about a million Jews were supposedly killed in gas chambers with Zyklon B, while some two million Jews were supposedly killed in diesel engine gas chambers. Despite its "dirty" appearance, Berg explained, diesel engine exhaust is actually not toxic.

• Germar Rudolf, a German-born certified chemist, author of *The Rudolf Report*, and editor of the important German-language revisionist quarterly *VffG*, is currently living in exile to avoid a politically motivated prison sentence imposed by a German court. He submitted a paper on the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz and Birkenau, and spoke to the conference by telephone.

• In a video address to the conference, Dr. Robert Countess, a close associate of the IHR, spoke on "Historical Sources and Their Use in Holocaust Historiography." Sources for the alleged wartime homicidal gas chambers are rare and unreliable, he pointed out, and he spoke of the often religious nature of the anti-revisionist critique. He cited the 1993 Master's thesis of New Zealand scholar Dr. Joel Hayward as a noteworthy and courageous study that shows the seriousness of revisionist scholarship, and affirms the validity of numerous specific revisionist arguments.

• Ernst Zündel, the veteran German-Canadian publicist and free speech activist, and his attorney, Doug Christie, addressed the conference by video. Currently Zündel and his "battling barrister" are defending themselves before a "Human Rights Tribunal" in Toronto, that is investigating charges that he has been spreading "hate" through the California-based Internet "Zündelsite." In this Orwellian case, Christie mentioned, the Tribunal has declared that "truth is no defense."

• Ingrid Rimland, "webmaster" of the California-based "Zündelsite," spoke about "My Wandering Years" in her video address to the conference. Her most recent published work is the *Lebensraum* trilogy.

• Dr. Charles Weber, editor-publisher of a revisionist newsletter, spoke by telephone from Oklahoma. The case for Holocaust revisionism, he said, is much stronger today than it was in 1983 when his booklet, *The Holocaust: 120 Questions and Answers* (no longer in print), was published.

• Speaking by telephone from Sweden, Morocco-born author Ahmed Rami reported on his work and its impact in the Scandinavian country, especially through "Radio Islam," which he started in 1987. Through this important voice for historical revisionism in Scandinavia, he has often dealt with the Palestine issue and Jewish propaganda.

• Dr. Serge Thion, speaking by telephone from France, described his visits to the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. At neither center, he said, are visitors permitted to take photographs or to record what they see. The Museums invent supposedly historical dialogue. As part of their effort to prove a German program to exterminate Europe's Jews, they cite the 1942 Wannsee Conference protocol, as well as a reconstructed "gas chamber" model.

• Hans Schmidt, editor-publisher of the *GANPAC Brief* newsletter, and author of *Jailed in Democratic Germany* (available from the IHR), spoke by telephone from Florida about his arrest and incarceration in Germany for critical remarks about Jews and Freemasons he had written in a letter.

• Robert Brock, African-American community activist, spoke by telephone from Washington, DC, about the Jewish role in the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

• Michael Hoffman, II, who operates the "Campaign for Radical Truth in History," including a newsletter and Internet website (www.hoffman-info.com), spoke by telephone from Idaho about "Racism in the Jewish Talmud."

• Paul Fromm, director of the Canadian Association for Free Expression (CAFE), spoke by telephone from Canada about the on-going assault against free speech in "Cuba del Norte."

The IHR Needs Your Help

Only with the sustained help of friends can the Institute for Historical Review carry on its vital mission of promoting truth in history. If you agree that the work of our Institute is important, please support it with your generous donation!

Paying Tribute to Jewish Power

'Ah, How Sweet It Is To Be Jewish ...'

ROBERT FAURISSON

Alain Finkielkraut is a professor of philosophy at France's elite *Ecole Polytechnique* who for years has been a darling of a certain section of the Parisian intelligentsia. In 1982, at the time of one of my first trials for calling the Auschwitz gas chamber story a historical lie, he revealed his concern about revisionism in a muddled work entitled *L'Avenir d'une négation* ("The Future of a Denial"). On the first page of this book he described me as being "of the ilk of Big Brother," and on page 66 he wrote: "In terms of method, the deniers of the gas chambers are the spiritual children of the big Stalinists."

In 1987 I had a personal encounter with Finkielkraut in Paris' Latin Quarter, when an anti-revisionist conference was being held at the Sorbonne. Groups of young Jews were roaming the area, on the lookout for potential revisionists. Finkielkraut was with one of these groups. Together with three or four young Jews, he came into the café where I happened to be. I greeted him with the words "They're done for, your gas chambers!" a rash remark for which I was to pay an hour later. But, at that moment, taken aback, he mumbled a reply and quickly left the café with his friends.

Since then I have followed his activities. He has steadily made something of a speciality of denouncing the "Jewish maximalism" of such figures as Claude Lanzmann.

Last October, Finkielkraut wrote an essay defending Cardinal Stepinac (1896-1960), who was being widely attacked for having collaborated with Croatia's wartime "Ustasha" regime. The essay, published in the leading French daily *Le Monde,* October 7, 1998 (p. 14), is entitled "Mgr Stepinac and Europe's Two Griefs" ("Mgr Stepinac et les deux douleurs de l'Europe"). In it Finkielkraut defended both the late Cardinal's memory and the wartime Croatian Roman Catholic Church. He recalled that, from 1941, the Church defended the Jews against the Ustasha regime. Stepinac, he went on, suffered personally as a victim of what he calls "Europe's two griefs": Fascism and Communism.

Alain Finkielkraut

But what especially catches the reader's attention are the essays opening lines:

> Ah, how sweet it is to be Jewish at the end of this 20th century! We are no longer History's accused, but its darlings. The spirit of the times loves, honors, and defends us, watches over our interests; it even needs our imprimatur. Journalists draw up ruthless indictments against all that Europe still has in the way of Nazi collaborators or those nostalgic for the Nazi era. Churches repent, states do penance, Switzerland no longer knows where to stand ...

Obviously, it is "sweet" to be Jewish in these final years of the century, but only a Jew has the right to say so. In effect, as Finkielkraut acknowledges, it is no longer possible to publish without the imprimatur of organized Jewry. In effect, I might add, the Jew reigns unopposed.

Each year in France, the Interior Ministry and certain specialized and generously subsidized agencies carefully note and tally every incident in our country that might be regarded as anti-Semitic. Try as they do to inflate their figures, the result is clear: practically no anti-Semitic incidents can be detected in France.

If it is true that it is so sweet to be Jewish, then what right do Jews have to complain of a (nearly

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Robert Faurisson was educated at the Paris Sorbonne, and served as a professor at the University of Lyon in France from 1974 until 1990. He was a specialist of text and document analysis. His writings on the Holocaust issue have appeared in four books and numerous scholarly articles, many of which have appeared in this *Journal.*

non-existent) anti-Semitism, or to demand, and obtain, ever harsher legal repression of revisionism, which they have succeeded in identifying with anti-Semitism?

This same October 7 issue of *Le Monde* reports that Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of France's National Front party, must once again pay dearly for having had the temerity, at a meeting in Munich in December 1997, to state that the gas chambers are a detail of Second World War history. [See "French Courts Punish Holocaust Apostasy," March-April 1998 *Journal*, pp. 14-15.] The European Parliament, by a huge majority, had just voted to suspend Le Pen's parliamentary immunity. A German court may sentence him to five years' imprisonment. In the European Parliament, German member Willy Rothley, speaking for the Socialist faction, said that a goal of his country's penal code is to "protect the young against falsifications of history." He went on to warn: "If Mr. Le Pen does not answer the summons of my country's courts, he will be imprisoned as soon as he sets foot on German soil."

In Germany, repression has reached new heights. (Even Americans traveling in Germany, or a neighboring country, can be thrown into a German jail for revisionist felonies.) For the same offending remark, Le Pen has been, and is again being, prosecuted in France. In 1991, a French court ordered him to pay 1,200,000 francs (more than $200,000) for his original "detail" remark, made in 1987. On the basis of an emergency interim ruling of December 26, 1997, he is also currently "under investigation" in Paris for his Munich "detail" remark. Thus, for the same statement, he is being charged simultaneously in Munich and in Paris.

Precisely a week after the publication of his *Le Monde* essay, in which he conceded that Jews have nothing to complain about in France, Finkielkraut had the chutzpah to appear as a witness in the Paris Court of Appeal (11th chamber) to complain about the alleged threat to French Jews posed by revisionists. On October 14 he testified against Roger Garaudy, author of *The Founding Myths of Israeli Politics*, and publisher Pierre Guillaume. Finkielkraut regarded Garaudy an anti-Semite and a "Faurissonian." He declared his approval of France's anti-revisionist "Fabius-Gayssot" law. The state, Finkielkraut said, must punish hatred. (The first to call for the introduction in France of an anti-revisionist law on the model of the Israeli law of July 1981 was a group of Jewish historians including Pierre Vidal-Naquet and Georges Wellers, united around René-Samuel Sirat, Chief Rabbi of France *[Bulletin quotidien de l'Agence télégraphique juive,* June 2, 1986, p. 1, 3]. This law, called the "Fabius-Gayssot Act," was promulgated on July 13, 1990.)

Day by day, I follow with interest this mighty rise of Jewish power. In my own modest way, I pay tribute to this power. Each month I send my payment of 5,000 francs (about $900) to the "Paris Fines Receiver," which collects the sums I am obliged regularly to hand over for revisionism, that is to say, for having annoyed organized Jewry.

I must constantly reckon with new charges and court battles.

In France, in Germany, in Palestine — indeed, when one looks closely, everywhere in the world, including Japan, it is prudent not to offend, even indirectly or unwittingly, those who, like Finkielkraut, can sigh: "Ah, how sweet it is to be Jewish at the end of this 20th century!"

As for the rest of us, we do not even have the right publicly to mutter: "Ah, how grievous it is not to be Jewish at the end of this 20th century!"

— October 15, 1998

Jean-Marie Le Pen

'Holocaust Mono-Culture'

"In the terrible tragedy of the [Second World] war there is a unique element: the deportation and murder of Jews and resistance fighters by the Nazis. But that lasted four years altogether. The much greater crime of the Soviet Gulags took place over decades, and cost the lives of millions. Millions also perished in the Chinese camps, and there have been terrible genocides in Cambodia and Vietnam. None of these crimes has ever received the same consideration as the annihilation of the Jews. And this is a kind of mono-culture, which I find shocking."

— Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of France's National Front party, quoted in *Der Spiegel*, No. 46/ 1996.

'We Hold the Real Power'

A Jewish Appeal to Russia's Jewish Elite

Most Russians have suffered terribly during the Yeltsin years. According to Harvard University scholar Graham Allison, who is also a former US assistant Secretary of Defense, ordinary Russians have experienced, on average, a 75 percent plunge in living standards since 1991 — almost twice the decline in Americans' income during the Great Depression of the 1930s. But in the midst of this widespread economic misery, a small minority has grown fabulously wealthy since the end of the Soviet era.

Although Jews make up no more than three or four percent of Russia's population, they wield enormous economic and political power in that vast and troubled country. "At least half of the powerful 'oligarchs' who control a significant percentage of the economy are Jewish," the *Los Angeles Times* has cautiously noted. (See also: D. Michaels, "Capitalism in the New Russia," May-June 1997 *Journal*, pp. 21-27.)

Almost certainly the most important of the "oligarchs" is Boris A. Berezovsky, a former mathematics professor who heads the Logovaz financial-industrial group, which includes automobile imports and sales, aviation, oil and media. In 1997 *Forbes* magazine ranked him as one of the 100 richest people in the world, with an estimated net worth of $3 billion. His extensive media holdings include ORT television, the daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* ("Independent Journal"), and the weekly magazine *Ogonek*.

The second most powerful business figure is probably Vladimir Gusinsky. In addition to heading the "Most" banking group, he is also called "the Russian Rupert Murdoch" because of his large media empire, which includes the daily newspaper *Sevodnya*, the weekly news magazine *Itogi*, and the NTV television network. Gusinsky is also chairman of the Russian Jewish Congress.

Russia's current prime minister is Yevgeny Primakov, who was promoted from his post as foreign minister in September 1998. During the final phase of the Soviet era, he headed the KGB intelligence and security service, and served as a Politburo member. Early in his career, he dropped the obviously Jewish-sounding name he was born with, Yevgeny Finkelstein.

Many other Jews have played major roles in Russia's governmental and political life in recent years, among them Alexander Livshitz and Grigory Yavlinsky, presidential chief of staff Anatoly Chubais, deputy prime minister Boris Nemtsov, and prime minister Sergei Kiriyenko.

Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov

Recently there has been considerable discussion among Russian intellectuals of a pointed appeal and frank warning to the Jews who now hold decisive power in that sprawling country. It was written by Eduard Topol, a gifted Jewish writer born in the former Soviet Union who now lives in the United States, where he has become a successful author. Among his English-language novels are *The Jewish Lover* (St. Martin's Press, 1998), *Dermo!* (Plume, 1997), *Red Square* (Quartet Books, 1983), *Deadly Games* (Quartet Books, 1983), and, *Submarine U-137* (Quartet Books, 1983).

In his appeal, Topol urges Boris Berezovsky and the other Jewish magnates to forsake their lust for wealth and power, and start to show some concern for the Russian people who have suffered so much at the hands of these pitiless masters.

Here is the complete text of Topol's extraordinary "Open Letter to Berezovksy, Gusinsky, Smolensky, Khodorkovsky and other Oligarchs," translated for the *Journal* by Daniel Michaels from the text published in the respected Moscow paper *Argumenty i Fakty* ("Arguments and Facts"), No. 38, September 1998:

'Start To Love Russia, Boris Abramovich!'

It all started with a fax I sent to Boris Abramovich Berezovsky on June 26. It read:

"Dear Boris Abramovich! My publishers are of the opinion that the success of my books has been the direct result of the avid interest of Western readers in the actual personalities who have shaped contemporary Russian history: Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Yeltsin and the people around them.

"I am now working on a book completing the Russian panorama at the end of the 20th century, and it is quite obvious that a writer can find no better a story than your phenomenal biography, and no better a main character in the flow of today's cataclysmic events in Russia than Boris Berezovsky. I hope that you will understand how important our meeting would be in helping me to describe the individual most affecting the course of Russian history at the close of the 20th century ..."

Boris Berezovksy

Just two days later Berezovsky received me in his "Reception House" at 40 Novokuznetskaya Street. In this private residence, restored in modern luxurious Russian style, the best trained secretaries served me tea while passing to Berezovsky telephone receivers and notes from various ministers and presidential administrators.

Responding to my thanks for granting me the audience at such a hectic time, Boris Abramovich commented with a faint smile: "You would be writing the book in any case ..."

I understood that my visit was somewhat imposed on him so I got right to the point:

"Boris Abramovich, the real reason for writing this book is this. As you probably know there is a television show called 'The Puppets.' Puppets of Yeltsin, Yastrzhembsky, Chernomyrdin, Kulikov, and others perform. But the main puppeteer is behind the scenes — his name is Shenderovich. And in real life there are Yeltsin, Kiriyenko, Fedorov, Stepashin and the others. But the main puppeteer has a long Jewish name: Berezovsky-Gusinsky-Smolensky-Khodorkovsky, and so on.

"This is to say that for the first time in a thousand years, since the first Jews settled in Russia, we hold the real power in this country. I want to ask you straight out: How do you intend to use it? What do you intend to do in this country? Cast it into the chaos of poverty or raise it from the mud? Do you understand that a chance like this comes only once in a thousand years? Do you understand your responsibility to our [Jewish] people for your actions?"

Boris Abramovich responded with some difficulty: "Of course, as you see, financial power is in Jewish hands, but we have never looked at this from the point of view of historical responsibility."

"You have never discussed this matter among your closest associates?"

"No. We have taken note of the disproportionality and have tried to put a strong financial oligarch of Russian ancestry in power. But nothing has ever come of it."

"Why not? And, by the way, how did it happen that almost all the money in this country has ended up in Jewish hands? Are there really no competent Russian financiers? In old [Tsarist] Russia there were some exceptional Russian commercial figures — Morozov, Tretyakov ..."

"You know," Boris Abramovich said, "of course there are some very competent bankers among the Russians. But this profession requires a second very important factor — the will power to do the job. Because of our history Jews know how to lose and then get back up on their feet again. This is probably a result of our historical experience. But even the most talented Russians don't have this ability. They can't take the blow, and they're completely out of the game after their first loss. It's regrettable."

"Let's say that is true [I replied]. But now, it's so happened that we the Jews have all the financial power, while the government is run by half-Jews like Kiriyenko and Chubais. Don't you realize the full measure of danger to which we subject our [Jewish] people in the event of Russia's total collapse? Anti-Semitic pogroms could turn into a new Holocaust."

"That's out of the question," Boris Abramovich said. "Do you know the percentage of anti-Semitism in Russia today? It is just eight percent! And that has been scientifically verified!"

Boris Abramovich, I am not going to publish at this time the entire content of our two meetings. There's no purpose in that. But in the two months that have elapsed since we first met, Russia has fallen into the financial abyss and is now but one step from the nightmare of social madness. And neither you (I mean you personally) nor any of the other Jewish oligarchs recognize this as a *Jewish* tragedy. It so happened that with the collapse of the USSR and the breakdown of the Soviet regime, you were able to come closer to the threshold than anyone else. Talent, Jewish acumen, and will power have enabled you to secure this success and to multiply it. But if you think that this is your personal due, you are tragically mistaken. And if you simply assume that you were chosen by God to become a super-financier and a super-oligarch, you are committing a grave sin.

Yes, we are God's chosen people — we really are the people chosen by Him. But we were not chosen for personal enrichment, but only for the purpose of leading the peoples of the world out of barbarism and paganism into the world of the Ten Commandments of civilization: Thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife ... And this process has not been completed by a long shot. Oh no! For that reason we have been given our talents, our acumen, quickness of mind, and that will power of which you are so proud. When each of us is up there, He the Almighty will not ask whether we have done well or poorly on Earth. He will only ask one question. He will say: "I gave you this talent. How did you use it?" Did you use it for the purpose I sent you, namely, to bring them into humanity, to civilize the people, to enlighten them? Or did you use My gift to fill your safe with a billion dollars and sleep with a million beautiful women?"

And we shall respond in accordance with the measure of the gift received, and our abilities to use it.

Of course, both you and I are atheists, Boris Abramovich, as are your fellow oligarchs. Therefore we do not fear punishment after death; we are above these childish and vulgar fears. As the people are wont to say "Don't teach me how to live, help me materially." All right, I will tell you quite materially. Let us forget for a moment the tens of thousands of Jews whom the new Russian Black Hundreds [Tsarist-era nationalists] will cut down in the first wave of pogroms, let us forget about their children and mothers. But even if, after having put them out of your mind, and you are able to fly out of Russia on your private aircraft, you will be finished. You will lose access to the levers of power and to the economy of this country; you will simply become refugees in a land with a foreign language. Believe me, for you this will be like death — even if you have accounts in Swiss banks.

And because you still do not use your money, nor the gift God gave you for the good of this country and its people, the path you are following is suicidal.

And now let us remember, Boris Abramovich, all the other Jews and half-Jews living in this country. You know very well what happened in Germany when all German money fell into the hands of Jewish bankers, who were concerned only with power and multiplying their profits. Hitler appeared and it culminated in the Holocaust.

Today new Russian black shirts [nationalists] and fascists are rising up around you on the fertile soil of Russian misery. And if you want to know how this will end, watch the films of Auschwitz and look into the eyes of the children standing there behind the barbed wire. And the Germans were a highly civilized, great European people. Not one of their poets said: "A German uprising is frightful, senseless, and merciless."

So, do you seriously believe that in Russia today only eight percent of the people is anti-Semitic? Or do you really believe that pogroms are merely historical phantoms, anachronisms or, as you put it, "It's out of the question."

Crap, Boris Abramovich (pardon my Russian).

In 1953 I survived a pogrom in Poltava [Ukraine]. It was during the time of the "doctors' plot," and real pogroms had already started in the Poltava Podole. After barricading themselves in their apartments, several Jewish families in the center of the city were unable to go out onto the streets for three days. And when they finally dared, they could read on their front steps: "Jews, we're going to paint the roofs with your blood!" Therefore I know and remember how easily it starts. Just give the destitute and the aggrieved a guarantee of immunity from penalty, and they will commit arson, rape, and steal anywhere — in Poltava, Moscow, and even Los Angeles.

I was born and grew up in Baku [Azerbaijan], Boris Abramovich. I have a friend who was fantastically rich even during the Soviet period, at a time when you were living on 120 rubles as a [Ph.D.] candidate of science, and using your friend's one-room flat for your carnal pleasures. However, one day in the middle of the night his family woke him up and said: "Some people have come and want to talk to you." He got up, dressed and went outside. Two sobbing Azerbaijani women were standing in the entrance way. They said: "Leonid, help us. Our father has died and is in the hospital morgue, and the doctors are about to open him up [autopsy]

before burial. But our Muslim law forbids it. We beg you, we beseech you — stop them. Help us get our father's body back undisturbed!"

My friend went to the hospital and found the physician on duty, who also happened to be Azerbaijani. My friend said to him: "How can you, an Azerbaijani yourself, violate the laws of your own people. How can you bear it that I, a Jew, has come here to ask you to respect your own Muslim traditions?" He gave the doctor a bribe and ransomed, as it were, the body of the girls' father. It couldn't have been otherwise.

Those women knew who to turn to for help. My friend had a reputation in all of Baku for his acts of charity. Do you know how this favor was returned? Years later, when pogroms against Armenians began in Baku, my friend's fiancee, who happened to be Armenian, fled her home and hid in her grandmother's flat. He came for her to get her out of Baku. But on the way to the airport she said that she wanted to see her home again for the last time. "It's all smashed up, destroyed, I was there." "I don't care. Please take me there. I want a final farewell look at my home." He took her to her home.

The fence was broken, the garden torn up, the house had been torched and was destroyed. She walked about in the ruins and retrieved some family photographs and crockery that was still intact. At that very instant, an infuriated mob of pogromists entered the courtyard. One of her neighbors had informed them that the Armenian woman had returned. "Have you ever seen the face of an enraged mob?" Leonid asked me.

"They went directly at us. My fiancee stood behind me and I felt sure that we would be murdered. There were about two hundred in the mob. Their hands clutched hammers, pipe sections, clubs. I was carrying a pistol, but I knew that I would not even be able to get my hand in my pocket in time.

"Suddenly, at the last moment, when someone was already waving his club or pipe at us, an old man jumped out in front and shouted in Azerbaijani: 'Stop it. I know this man. He has always been good to us. I swear on my ancestors, all Baku knows this. He must leave here unharmed.' And, just imagine, the pogrom mob began to step aside and make a free path through which Ada and I could pass through to my automobile. We got in and left for the airport."

You are an intelligent man, Boris Abramovich. I'm sure you already understand why I've told the story about my friend. *Every Jew should act in the same way.* The money that God has granted us, whether during feudalism, socialism, or capitalism, was not in fact given to us, but rather it is to be funnelled through us to the peoples among whom we live. Only then will our riches truly multiply according to His will. And only then are we truly Jews.

Today, the people among whom we reside live in a calamitous state. Poverty, chaos, desperation, hunger, unemployment, and looting by officials and bandits alike prevail. Our beloved Russian women walk the streets. For God's sake, chip in a billion or two.

Don't act like a Jew. Help this nation along in its bloody transition from Communism to civilization. And don't just give money, contribute your brains, talents, skills, your God-given and natural acumen. Use all your strength, will power, position, and wealth to save Russia from total collapse and rid Russia of its Soviet-camp morality and ethics. The people you save will protect you from pogroms, and your mothers, your Jewish mothers, will wish you a quiet *mazel tov.*

Otherwise, another Klimov [a familiar anti-Jewish writer] will one day write a book called "Jewish Power" about how the Jews exterminated the Russian people. Do you really want that, all you Boris Oligarchovichs?

Some Reactions to Topol's 'Open Letter'

Daniel W. Michaels

For reasons both historical and contemporary, relations between Russians and Jews are now so tense and emotion-laden that many Jews, both in Russia and the United States, fear that Topol's appeal will promote anti-Jewish sentiment among Russians, and could even provoke new pogroms.

The nationally-circulated New York Jewish weekly *Forward* (October 9, 1998, p. 5) reports that the chief editor of the paper's Russian edition, Vladimir Yedidovich, suspects that Topol's appeal is part of an anti-Jewish conspiracy. Unnamed parties may have commissioned Topol to write the article, the *Forward* editor believes, to direct Russian wrath against Jews. "Doesn't it seem to you," says Yedidovich, "that the idea behind the article is a provocation of such a large scale that it simply could not have been born in a 'writer's lab' of even such a scandalous writer like Topol?"

Indeed, some Russians have already responded to the "open letter" with bitter but perhaps understandable anti-Jewish hostility. Writing in *Zavtra* ("Tomorrow"), the main opposition newspaper (No. 40/ 253, Sept. 6, 1998), Vladimir Bondarenko comments:

> This [open letter] is not a Russian-Jewish dialogue. This is an argument between Jews on how best to protect Jewish interests. Person-

Women buying biscuits at an open air market in Moscow. Ordinary Russians have suffered, on average, a 75 percent drop in living standards since 1991, according to Harvard University scholar Graham Allison, a former assistant Secretary of Defense. That's almost twice the decline in the income of Americans during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

ally I have nothing against Eduard Topol in this matter. Every true patriot is naturally concerned foremost about his own people. But, why on Earth does a Russian mass-circulation newspaper, rather than, say, Tankred Golenpolsky's *Yevreyskaya gazeta* ["Jewish Journal"], publish this Jewish-Jewish argument?...

I can see only one good thing in this, and that is that it is time to do away with censorship concerning the Jewish question. Because *Argumenty i Fakty* has seen fit to raise the question of Jewish domination of our government and of Jewish financial power in our country, it is long since time to have a normal, open Russian-Jewish dialogue on these most sensitive topics in all of Russia's major newspapers. If today the Jew Topol can discuss these problems, the Russian Klimov should have the same opportunity ...

Arrogance, Jewish racial arrogance permeates Topol's article ... He is convinced that the Jews should rule the world ...

Topol is patently wrong when he says that this is the first time in a thousand years that the Jews have had real power in Russia. Lev Trotsky's power in 1918 far exceeded that of Berezovsky today. Jewish commissars and Cheka agents at that time determined almost everything in this country for an entire epoch. That was in fact the first attempt at totally remaking the Russian Orthodox mentality ...

Topol does not conceal the fact that both he and Berezovsky are atheists. For this same atheist writer to refer to himself as chosen by God shows he knows nothing about his own history or religion ... The Jews still argue among themselves as to whether Jewry is a nationality or a religion ... And just what is the relationship of adherents to Judaism to modern civilization and, more specifically, to Christian civilization?... Christ came to the Jews, but they rejected him. Jews do not accept Christ, and are still waiting for their Messiah. But because they have rejected Him, they are no longer the chosen people ... What does Eduard Topol mean by the expression "chosen by God," and into what civilization does he want to force the Orthodox Russian people? We don't need your services to civilization. We understand your fears perfectly. For the financial suf-

> focation of Russia, for the cold and the hunger attributable to Berezovsky and his ilk, [you fear that] the dispossessed, tormented people might take their revenge on your innocent fellow Jews. However, you will not be saved merely by the Jews assuming a more humane attitude to the Russian barbarians, as you propose, but only when your fellow Jews, especially those in power, have adopted a sincere respect for Russian civilization, Russian culture, and Russian traditions. Long ago it was said that "he who comes to us with the sword, shall perish by the sword." [All the same,] the experience and knowledge of Russian Jews who really do consider themselves a part of Russian society is always beneficial for the rebirth of our great nation.

Also writing in the weekly *Zavtra*, Vladimir Galushin notes that if a piece like Topol's open letter had appeared in the patriotic Russian media, one could expect it to be widely condemned as anti-Semitic. But given that Jews themselves acknowledge that they do indeed control Russia today, this fact cannot be refuted or discounted. Galushin sees elements of a "Jewish fascism" in such writings. This fascism is manifest in the small group of oligarchs who want to rule Russia. Fascist philosophy, he contends, means the racial superiority of one group over another, the ideology of power over other countries, even over the world. When the Yeltsin government and the Western media express fears of fascism in Russia, Galushin argues, it is not Russian fascism they should address, but Jewish fascism.

Jewish power in Russia, Galushin continues, has resulted in millions of homeless children, widespread tuberculosis and cholera, a shortage of medicines, cheating retirees of their pensions, suicide in the armed forces, and the death of science. What do the Gusinskys, the Berezovskys, the Chubais, the Nemtsovs, the Kiriyenkos, the Smolenskys, the Livshits, and the Gaidars say about this? Millions of Russians have perished under their rule. Are the Russian people ready to judge these scoundrels for their crimes, Galushin asks.

And Viktor Trostnikov, likewise responding to Topol in an article entitled "The World Will Not Belong to You," states bluntly and unambiguously: "The world is still not yours, and it will never be yours, because Russia will never be yours."

It would be a mistake to suppose that such sentiments are highly unusual, or represent only extreme right-wing views.

The newspaper *Zavtra* is the voice of the nationalists who hold the great majority of seats in Russia's Duma (parliament). These include the deputies of the reconstituted Russian Communist Party, headed by Gennady Zyuganov, which has abandoned internationalism and orthodox Marxism-Leninism, and might be more accurately be called the "National Communist" party. In the Duma, "reformers" and those who support Yeltsin's government are in a decided minority.

And in addition to such periodicals as Zavtra, today in Russia there are scores of truly "extremist" publications that may aptly be described as fascistic or neo-Nazi.

Thus, Berezovsky's remark that anti-Semites make up only eight percent of Russia's population is off the mark. While this figure may accurately reflect the percentage of Russians who are openly hostile to Jews, the percentage of those who are covertly anti-Jewish, or who hate the (mostly Jewish) oligarchs, is certainly much higher.

In sharp contrast to the intense feelings expressed by such Russian writers over the catastrophic situation in their country today is the seeming indifference of American and German taxpayers who have unwittingly channeled billions of dollars and marks to the oligarchs — who in turn have transferred this largesse to secret Swiss accounts. Who monitors the distribution of these billions through the World Bank, the IMF, the financial houses, and various banks? Who is responsible for this terrible injustice?

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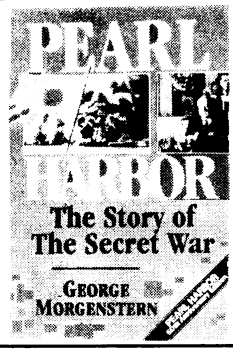

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No End in Sight

Germany Has Paid Out More Than $61.8 Billion in Third Reich Reparations

Since 1951 Germany has paid more than 102 billion marks, about $61.8 billion at 1998 exchange rates, in federal government reparation payments to Israel and Third Reich victims. In addition, Germans have paid out billions in private and other public funds, including about 75 million marks ($49 million) by German firms in compensation to wartime forced laborers, the *Welt am Sonntag* newspaper reported recently. These figures are based on calculations by the German Finance Ministry, the influential paper said.

Of the total, Germany has paid out 78.4 billion marks ($47 billion) on the basis of the 1965 Federal Restitution Law (BEG) to persons, especially Jews, who had been persecuted during the Third Reich era on the basis of race, religion, origin or ideology.

While most of those who were alive during the Second World War are now dead, in recent years Germany was still paying out some 1.25 billion marks (about $75 million) to 106,000 pensioners in Israel, the United States and other countries on the basis of the 1965 Restitution Law.

A substantial portion of Germany's reparations payments have been to the "Jewish Claims Conference" for Jews who had persecuted by the Third Reich. Recipients include former forced laborers and concentration camp internees, as well as individuals deprived of rights or property under the Nazis. Based in New York City, the Jewish Claims Conference (JCC) has operated for decades as a kind of supra-national governmental agency for Jews around the world.

Between 1992 and July 1998, the German federal government paid out 1.1 billion marks (about $647 million) to the JCC. During the first half of 1998, it made available 378 million marks (about $222 million) to the JCC in special one-time restitution payments for Jews who had persecuted by the Third Reich, according to a German government report issued on September 29, 1998. The JCC distributed up to 5,000 marks each to individual claimants.

In recent years Germany has paid out nearly 1.8 billion marks on the basis of special bilateral agreements concluded in 1991 and 1993 with Poland and three successor states of the former Soviet Union — the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus (White Russia) — even though in 1953 Poland and the Soviet Union each renounced any further reparations payments from Germany.

Because there's no sign that German reparations payments will stop anytime soon, the *Welt am Sonntag* wonders if they might be "bottomless." In coming years, Finance Ministry specialists estimate, Germany will pay out an additional 24 billion marks (about $14.4 billion at a recent exchange rate) in Third Reich reparations.

(Sources: J. Kummer, "Wird die Wiedergutmachung ein Fass ohne Boden?" *Welt am Sonntag*, Oct. 4, 1998, p. 54; Reuters' dispatch, Bonn, Oct. 3, 1998; *The Week in Germany*, published by the German Information Center in New York, Oct. 2, 1998; Focus on "German Restitution for National Socialist Crimes," May 1995 special report by the German Information Center; "Milliardenloch Wiedergutmachung," *D. National-Zeitung* [Munich], Nov. 20, 1998, p. 7. See also: "West Germany's Holocaust Payoff to Israel and World Jewry," in the Summer 1988 *Journal*, pp. 243-250.)

Even Japan has learned what happens to those who commit sacrilege against the secular religion of the Holocaust. "Holocaust Pressure Groups Shut Down Japan's *Marco Polo* Magazine," a 30-page IHR Special Report, includes a translation of Dr. Nishioka's headline-making *Marco Polo* article, facsimile copies of numerous reports from American and Japanese English-language newspapers on the *Marco Polo* furor, a feature article from the March-April 1995 *Journal*, and more.

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A Nation in Transition

Germans More Criminal, Less Literate, and Older

Germany is not the country it once was. On the positive side, Germans today are more prosperous and have more free time than ever. For some years now, the Bonn republic has led the world in non-working time. But today's Germans also differ from their grandparents and great-grandparents in other, more ominous ways.

The people that once prided themselves as a nation of "thinkers and poets" is less able to read and write. About four million German adults are barely literate. A prominent specialist, Gerd Kegel, has estimated that about 15 percent of adults in western Germany (the former Bonn republic) can "barely write their signature and read simple headlines ... but are unable to read detailed texts or fill out forms."

Crime has increased enormously in Germany over the past several decades. In 1996 there were about seven million (registered) crimes in the German Federal Republic (with a population of about 81 million), whereas in the entire German Reich in 1938 (with a population of 67 million) there were 355,665. In short, Germany's over-all crime rate has increased more than ten-fold in 58 years. More specifically: there were 3,928 cases of murder in 1996, but only 468 in 1938; 6,200 cases of rape in 1996, and 903 in 1938; and, 63,470 robberies in 1996, and 502 in 1938.

During just the past decade or so, even visitors to Germany can see a noticeble increase in graffiti, trash on the streets, general slovenliness, and open drug dealing.

Most significantly for the long-term future, Germans are slowly dying out. During the late 19th century, Germany's birth rate was one of world's highest. In recent decades, though, it has been one of the world's lowest. The fertility rate in recent years has been about 1.4 live births per woman, which is below the replacement level.

With deaths outnumbering births, demographers estimate that in spite of continued net immigration, Germany's total population — now some 82 million — will decrease in the new century. Even if the population was to remain constant, Germany's relative position in the world would continue to decline, given the higher birth rates in most other countries.

Germany is also less "German." According to the most recent official statistics, 7.37 million foreigners and 300,000 asylum seekers live in the country, of whom more than two million are from Turkey. Foreigners now make up nine percent of the total population. These figures do not include illegal aliens, of whom there were an estimated 1.8 million in 1997.

Foreigners tend to be concentrated in the larger cities. In Frankfurt am Main, non-Germans already make up 29 percent of the population. In Stuttgart the figure is 24 percent, and in Munich it is 23 percent. The percentage of foreigners is especially high among the youth. In Munich, for example, 34 percent of those under 18 years of age are foreigners. In the largest city, Berlin, the percentage of foreigners under 18 years old is estimated to grow to 52 percent by the year 2015.

Writing in the semi-official weekly *Das Parlament* (issue 43-44, 1998), population specialist Prof. Herwig Birg of Bielefeld summed up:

> Of all the major industrial countries, Germany has become the most important land of immigration. The number of immigrants per 100,000 of population is several times higher than in the "classic" immigration countries of the United States, Canada and Australia. The German population has a high birth rate deficit, while the birth rate of foreigners [in Germany] has a high surplus. Germany can no longer choose whether it wishes to be an immigration country or not, because the birth deficit will greatly increase due to the dramatically falling numbers of women in their child-bearing years. German society finds itself in a demographically determined existential change, that is, in transition, against its will, toward an immigration society that ignores, suppresses and tabooizes its future demographic problems at the cost of the young generations.

(Sources: R. Wuttke, "Deutsche schaufeln sich das Grab," *Nation u. Europa*, Coburg, January 1999, pp. 20-22, and, "Ausländer unter uns," p. 27; *Deutschland in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Tübingen, Dec. 1996, citing: *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Sept. 20, 1996; *Stuttgarter Nachrichten*, April 18, 1996; *Südwest Presse*, June 14, 1996; *Nation u. Europa*, Coburg, March 1997, p. 36 [criminality figures].)

"From such a defeat [May 1945], one does not recover any longer, as peoples formally recovered after great battles like Jena or Sedan. Such a defeat marks a turning point in the life of nations."

— Ernst Jünger, 1945

Five Years Imprisonment for Pedro Varela

Spanish Court Sentences 'Thought Criminal'

MARK WEBER

A Spanish court has sentenced Pedro Varela, a Barcelona book dealer, to five years imprisonment for "incitement to racial hatred" and for "denying or justifying genocide."

The sentence, handed down on November 16, 1998, is Spain's first conviction for "Holocaust denial." It is based on the country's 1995 anti-genocide and anti-discrimination law, which effectively creates an ambiguous new class of "criminal" books, and thereby threatens freedom of speech and expression for all Spaniards.

The case began on December 12, 1996, when police raided Varela's "Libreria Europa" bookstore in central Barcelona while his sister was working in the shop and her young daughter was playing in the back yard. The police seized some 20,000 books, along with numerous periodicals, posters, and audio and video cassettes. Varela was later arrested at his family home.

Among the prominent individuals who publicly condemned the police raid was Fernando Savater, professor of philosophy at the University of Madrid. Writing in the major Madrid daily *El Pais*, he commented critically on the spate of European laws that threaten free speech, and voiced concern that some regard the bookstore's closure as a "victory for progress."

During the trial, which took place in Barcelona criminal court on October 16 and 17, 1998, the public prosecutor cited 30 books sold in Varela's bookstore that praise Third Reich Germany and approve its policies, or which present revisionist arguments on the Holocaust issue. Joining with the prosecution in the case was the Jewish community organization of Barcelona (ATID) and a group called "SOS Racism."

Varela's two attorneys called on the tribunal to acquit the defendant, and to declare that the law under which he had been charged is unconstitutional.

The case took nearly two years to come to trial in part because many of the seized books were in English, German and French, and the prosecution insisted on painstakingly translating many of them into Spanish to determine precisely what portions of which books violated the law.

Varela emphatically rejected the charges against him. "I have never provoked racial hatred," he told the court. As a historian, he explained, he has "the moral duty to tell the truth," just as a physician has the duty to heal. "As a historian, I must keep researching the past, and when doubt is not permitted, it arises inevitably." He also declared:

Pedro Varela

> In my opinion it is necessary to review history because it is an open issue and everything is subject to revision ... Every historian must be skeptical of everything and must also review what has been said thus far. Revisionists question the scope and degree of the alleged persecutions of National Socialist Germany.

Not just history, Varela said, but even the meanings of words such as "fascist" and "revisionist" are polemically manipulated by the media and by social-political interests unconcered with justice or truth. The term "racist," he went on, has virtually come to mean "murderer."

Regarding the items sold in his store, Varela

explained that he does not and cannot know the contents of every book he sells; even if that were possible, he said, it's not the duty of a book dealer. He pointed out that he also sold Karl Marx' *Capital* and the Anne Frank *Diary*, along with 232 titles not related to the Second World War and thus irrelevant to this case.

Varela acknowledged authorship of a leaflet about Anne Frank that stated, accurately, that the famous Jewish teenager had died of typhus, and that her body was not used to manufacture soap. This is no reason not to regret her death, he added.

In his concluding statement to the court, Varela said:

> It is my turn to be the scapegoat of a "social alarm" [to use a phrase of the prosecutor] created on purpose ... I fight, condemn and attack any form of "genocide." I am not guilty of genocide, and have never killed anyone. I have never called for genocide against anyone, or for mass murder of any kind of minority.

On November 16, 1998, the court declared Varela guilty of inciting racial hatred and of denying or justifying genocide, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment and a fine of 720,000 pesetas (about $5,000). The 20,000 books seized by the police were ordered to be burned (!), even though the court found that only 30 titles, out of some 200 altogether, violated the law.

The case received extensive nationwide media coverage, provoking commentary both sympathetic and hostile to the defendant. A "Comite por la Libertad de Expresion" actively defended Varela. Many writers and journalists expressed disagreement with the verdict, concerned that it threatens freedom of speech. In letters to newspapers and over the radio, many private citizens also protested the court's ruling.

In October a coalition of Jewish, gypsy, leftist and homosexual groups staged a public demonstration against Varela, carrying cardboard coffins memorializing Holocaust victims. Predictably, the usual professional anti-racists, Marxists, and other self-proclaimed defenders of democracy expressed satisfaction with the court's verdict and sentence.

On December 10, 1998, Varela's attorneys appealed the court's sentence and verdict. He is free pending the ruling of the appeals court.

Outspoken, Articulate and Undaunted

Pedro Varela, 41 years old, is quick-witted, dedicated and articulate. He is also a unapologetic admirer of Hitler and National Socialism who has paid a price for his heretical views.

While attending university, he earned praise as an outstanding student of history, completing a five-year course with high marks and in half the usual time. Also at the university, he endured physical attacks from leftists. For a time he headed the "Spanish Circle of Friends of Europe" (CEDADE), a group noted for its frank sympathy for Germany's Third Reich and its National Socialist ideology. In March 1991 Varela spoke (in German) at the "Leuchter Kongress" in Munich, an open-air revisionist meeting organized by Ernst Zündel.

When a major Spanish newspaper, *La Vanguardia,* once referred to him as a "terrorist," he brought a lawsuit against the Barcelona daily. Although the judge agreed that the paper had lied in making the claim, he held that Varela's demand for a retraction was "disproportionate."

In 1992 he was arrested in Austria on a charge of "reactivating" National Socialism because, during an earlier visit to the country, he had delivered a speech in which he praised Hitler. After being held nearly three months in prison, he was finally brought to trial in mid-December 1992 before a court in Steyr that, amazingly, acquitted him.

(Varela can be reached by mail at: Libreria Europa, Aptdo. de Correos 9169, Barcelona 08080, Spain, and by e-mail at: lib.europa@mx3.redesb.es.)

Spain's Ambiguous 'Anti-Genocide' Law

Until 1995 Spain was an oasis of freedom in a continent where several countries had curtailed freedom of expression in the name of fighting "hate" and "Holocaust denial."

This changed on May 11, 1995, when the Spanish parliament, approved a revision of the country's criminal code that made it a crime to justify genocide or to promote racial hatred. Duly signed into law by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and King Juan Carlos, it begins with a preamble that declares:

> The proliferation in several European countries of incidents of racist and anti-Semitic violence, carried out under the flags and symbols of Nazi ideology, obliges the democratic states to take decisive action to fight against this ...

This statement is remarkable considering that Spain owes much of its stability and prosperity to the legacy of Francisco Franco, whose authoritarian regime ruled the country for more than 30 years after leading the nationalists to victory in a bloody civil war (1936-1939) with significant military aid from Third Reich Germany and fascist Italy. Ironically, the 1995 law was proposed not by the country's Socialist party, which had been in power for 13 years, but by the country's main conservative party, the *Partido Popular,* which had the backing of sup-

porters of the Franco regime.

Specifically, Spain's awkwardly worded "anti-genocide" law makes it a crime to express "ideas or doctrines that promote the crime [of genocide], [or] exalt its author," or to "deny, trivialize, or justify" genocidal actions. It goes on to make it a crime to "attempt to rehabilitate or establish a regime or institution that aids practices that generate the crime of genocide."

In the section aimed at "racial incitement," the law declares:

> Whoever provokes or incites, directly or by defense or justification *(mediante la apología),* through communication media or by any other means of publicity, discrimination against persons or groups on the basis of their racial, ethnic or national origin, or their ideology, religion or beliefs, will be punished with a minor or medium prison sentence and a fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 pesetas.

Spaniards have expressed concern about the law's slippery imprecision. One book seller, who now wonders if he should act as a censor, said:

> Under the new law, the role of the book dealer is unclear. Which books are forbidden? What should I do when my distributor ships me copies of *Mein Kampf*? Should I denounce him to the authorities, tell him to keep the books, or should I sell them?

At the least, the law is ambiguous because it is difficult to define "genocide" with exactitude. Is it "genocide" if five percent of a group is killed, or must it be 50 or 70 percent?

Pointing up the politically motivated nature of the law is the fact that it has been invoked only against those who (allegedly) "deny, trivialize, or justify" the Second World War treatment of Europe's Jews. It is not invoked against those who "deny, trivialize, or justify" genocidal acts of any other regime.

Arguably the law could be invoked against those who "deny, trivialize, or justify" the numerous acts of genocide committed by the ancient Hebrews against the native peoples of Palestine, as recorded, for example, in the Old Testament books of Joshua and Deuteronomy. The law's "racial incitement" section could be invoked against those who defend Israel or justify its policies, which have institutionally discriminated against non-Jews in Israel/Palestine for more than 30 years.

A Well-Organized Campaign

Laws against "hate" and "Holocaust denial," such as the one in Spain under which Varela was convicted, are hardly spontaneous expressions of righteous indignation. They are, instead, the result of a well-organized, protracted and self-serving Jewish-Zionist campaign. Seventeen years ago, the Institute for Jewish Affairs in London, an agency of the World Jewish Congress, announced that it was launching a worldwide campaign to persuade and pressure governments to outlaw "Holocaust denial" *(Jewish Chronicle* [London], April 23, 1982). The anti-revisionist "thought crime" laws that were subsequently introduced in several European countries reflect the success of this initiative.

The organized nature of this campaign was recently underscored by the demand of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists in June 1998 for new and more severe laws against Holocaust revisionism. (See: "Jewish Group Demands More Anti-revisionist Laws," July-August 1998 *Journal*, p. 22)

Remember the Institute in Your Will

If you believe in the Institute for Historical Review and its fight for freedom and truth in history, please remember the IHR in your will or designate the IHR as a beneficiary of your life insurance policy. It can make all the difference.

If you have already mentioned the Institute in your will or life insurance policy, or if you would like further information, please let us know.

Director, IHR
P.O. Box 2739
Newport Beach, CA 92659
USA

War: Threat to Liberty

"Of all the enemies to public liberty war is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germ of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxers; and armies, and debts, and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the domination of the few. In war, too, the discretionary power of the Executive is extended; its influence in dealing out offices, honors and emoluments is multiplied; and all the means of seducing the minds, are added to those of subduing the force, of the people ... [There is also] an inequality of fortunes, and the opportunities of fraud, growing out of a state of war, and ... degeneracy of manners and of morals ... No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare."

— James Madison

Israel is Developing 'Ethnic Bomb' for Growing Biological Weapons Arsenal

Israel is working on an "ethnically targeted" biological weapon that would kill or harm Arabs but not Jews, according to Israeli military and western intelligence sources cited in a front-page report in the London *Sunday Times,* November 15, 1998 ("Israel Planning 'Ethnic' Bomb as Saddam Caves In," by Uzi Mahnaimi and Marie Colvin).

In developing this "ethno-bomb," the British paper went on, Israeli scientists are trying to exploit medical advances by identifying distinctive genes carried by some Arabs, and then create a genetically modified bacterium or virus. The goal is to use the ability of viruses and certain bacteria to alter the DNA inside the host's living cells. The scientists are trying to engineer deadly microorganisms that attack only those bearing the distinctive genes.

The secret Israel program is based at the Institute for Biological Research in Nes Tsiona, a small town southeast of Tel Aviv, the main research facility for Israel's clandestine arsenal of chemical and biological weapons.

A scientist there said the task is very complicated because both Arabs and Jews are of Semitic origin. But he added: "They have, however, succeeded in pinpointing a particular characteristic in the genetic profile of certain Arab communities, particularly the Iraqi people." Diseases could be spread by spraying organisms into the air or putting them in water supplies.

Some experts have commented that while an ethnically targeted weapon is theoretically feasible, the practical aspects of creating one are enormous. All the same, a confidential Pentagon report warned last year that biological agents could be genetically engineered to produce new lethal weapons.

US Defense Secretary William Cohen revealed that he had received reports of countries working to create "certain types of pathogens that would be ethnic-specific." A senior western intelligence source confirmed that Israel is one of the countries Cohen had in mind, the *Sunday Times* report added.

Reliable Record

The *Sunday Times* report is all the more credible given the prestigious paper's past record of reliable reporting. In a detailed front-page report published on June 19, 1977, the *Sunday Times* first revealed to the world that Israeli authorities had been torturing Palestinian prisoners, that this torture was "widespread and systematic," and that it "appears to be sanctioned at some level as deliberate policy." At the time Israeli officials and Jewish-Zionist leaders in the United States protested the *Sunday Times* revelations, and denied the charge. Later, though, Israeli torture of prisoners was independently verified by Amnesty International, and others.

Another recent *Sunday Times* article revealed that Israeli jets have been equipped to carry chemical and biological weapons. "There is hardly a single known or unknown form of chemical or biological weapons ... which is not manufactured at the [Nes Tsiona] Institute," a biologist who is a former Israeli intelligence official told the newspaper. And the Israeli newspaper *Yediot Ahronot,* citing a foreign report, has told readers that hundreds of bottles of deadly anthrax toxin are stored at the Institute.

The "ethnic bomb" claims have been given further credence in *Foreign Report,* an authoritative Jane's publication that closely monitors security and military matters. It cites unnamed South African sources as saying that Israeli scientists, in trying to develop an "ethnic bullet" against Arabs, have made use of similar biological studies conducted by South African scientists during the Apartheid era (and later revealed in testimony before that country's "Truth and Reconciliation Commission"). *Foreign Report* also says that Israelis have gained insights into the Arab genetic make-up by conducting research on "Jews of Arab origin, especially Iraqis."

The British Medical Association has become so concerned about the lethal potential of genetically-based biological weapons that it has opened an investigation. Dr. Vivienne Nathanson, who organized the research, said: "With an ethnically targeted weapon, you could even hit groups within a population. The history of warfare, in which many conflicts have an ethnic factor, shows how dangerous this could be."

A spokesman for Britain's biological defense establishment confirms that such weapons are theoretically possible. "We have reached a point now where there is an obvious need for an international convention to control biological weapons," he said.

The Anti-Defamation League lost no time denouncing the *Sunday Times* "ethnic bomb" report. Abraham Foxman, national director of the influential Jewish-Zionist organization, called it "irresponsible and dangerous." The ADL official went on: "This sensational story is reminiscent of the age-old anti-Semitic blood libel myth of Jews deviously targeting non-Jews with poison." Question: How does Foxman know that this report is not true? Do high-

level Israeli officials routinely inform the ADL of the Zionist government's top-secret military programs?

A senior Israeli government official similarly rejected the *Sunday Times* report, saying "this is the kind of story that does not deserve denial." Such Israeli declarations are virtually worthless, however, considering that the Zionist state refuses officially to acknowledge that it has nuclear weapons, a fact that even authoritative American sources have confirmed.

'Human Guinea Pigs'

Victor Ostrovsky, a former case officer of Israel's Mossad intelligence agency, recalled in his book *The Other Side of Deception* how he first learned of the Zionist state's secret weapons center:

> It was Uri who enlightened me regarding the Nes Zionna [Tsiona] facility. It was, he said, an ABC warfare laboratory — ABC standing for atomic, biological and chemical. It was where our top epidemiological scientists were developing various doomsday machines. Because we were so vulnerable and would not have a second chance should there be an all-out war in which this type of weapon would be needed, there was no room for error. The [captured] Palestinian infiltrators came in handy in this regard. As human guinea pigs, they could make sure the weapons the scientists were developing worked properly and could verify how fast they worked and make them even more efficient.

'Sanctimonious and Hypocritical'

As most of the world recognizes, United States policy toward countries that develop nuclear, chemical and biological weapons is sanctimonious and brazenly hypocritical.

Recently, for example, the US government sharply condemned India and Pakistan for testing nuclear weapons. Of course, the only country ever to have actually *used* nuclear weapons is the United States. In August 1945, American forces instantly killed tens of thousands of Japanese civilians with atomic bombs, first in Hiroshima and then in Nagasaki — even though America's most competent military leaders held that there was no military need to use the horrific weapon. (See: "Was Hiroshima Necessary," in the May-June 1997 *Journal*, pp. 4-12).

To prevent the government of Iraq from developing "weapons of mass destruction" (to use the currently fashionable phrase), the United States regularly bombs the hapless Arab country, and enforces an economic embargo that (according to authoritative estimates) has already claimed the lives of more than 200,000 Iraqi children.

For decades, though, America's political and intellectual leaders — reflecting their obsequious subservience to Jewish-Zionist interests — condone Israel's growing arsenal of sophisticated nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

— *M.W.*

'Blameless Victims?'

"... Nowhere is the question asked: to what extent are Jews themselves responsible for the hostility displayed towards them? Since the holocaust, Jewish leaderships the world over have proclaimed the view that as the visible objects of persecution, the Jews are blameless victims. It was not always thus.

"One of the earliest scholarly examinations by a Jew of the causes of Jewish persecution, written by Solomon ibn Verga in the early 16th century, drew attention (in the context of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain [1492]) to the inevitable consequences of patterns of behaviour which inspired envy and reeked of ostentation.

"Nor have Jews always been particularly wise in their political decisions. The Chmielnicki massacres of 1648-56 were in large measure the result of an ill-fated alliance between the Jews of Poland and the Polish nobility, and of consequential Jewish complicity in that nobility's persecution of the Ukrainian peasantry...

"Part, at least, of the explanation of anti-Jewish prejudice in contemporary Eastern Europe is to be found in the popular image of the Jews are purveyors of communism and allies of Stalin; this image is of course distorted, but reflects a certain unpalatable truth."

— Geoffrey Alderman, professor of politics and contemporary history, University of London, in "Blameless Victims?," *The Times Higher Education Supplement* (London), Oct. 22, 1993.

Coming Battle

"America's battle is yet to fight; and we, sorrowful though nothing doubting, will wish her strength for it. New Spiritual Pythons, plenty of them, enormous Megatherions, as ugly as were ever born of mud, loom huge and hideous out of the twilight Future on America; and she will have her own agony, and her own victory, but on other terms than she is yet quite aware of."

— Thomas Carlyle

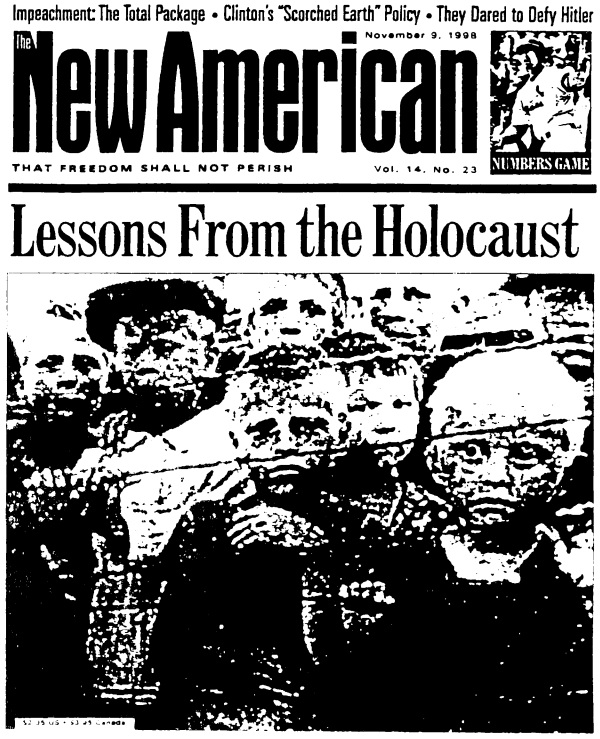
IHR Response Rejected

John Birch Society Magazine Takes Aim at Holocaust Revisionism and the IHR

Under the ambitious headline "Lessons From the Holocaust," the biweekly magazine of the John Birch Society recently tackled the emotion-laden Holocaust issue. Promoted as a front-cover feature, the nine-page article by senior editor William Norman Grigg is critical of Holocaust revisionism and the Institute for Historical Review.

In response to Grigg's broadside, *The New American* published four readers' letters in the December 7 issue, including a sharply critical one by Michael A. Hoffman II, a former IHR staff member. His letter was not permitted to speak for itself, however, but appeared along with an editorial rebuttal that was lengthier than Hoffman's published letter.

IHR Director Mark Weber responded with a letter that *The New American* declined to publish, even in part. The full text of Weber's letter follows:


Impeachment: The Total Package • Clinton's "Scorched Earth" Policy • They Dared to Defy Hitler
The New American
November 9, 1998
THAT FREEDOM SHALL NOT PERISH
Vol. 14, No. 23
NUMBERS GAME
Lessons From the Holocaust

INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW
P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659 USA

November 25, 1998

William Norman Grigg
The New American
P.O. Box 8040
Appleton, WI 54913

Dear Mr. Grigg,

We have received several requests to respond to your article, "Lessons From the Holocaust," in the November 9 issue of *The New American*, especially because you take specific aim at the Institute for Historical Review and its work.

First of all, I want to express appreciation to you and *The New American* for consistently stressing the scope of Communism's crimes, which regrettably are played down in our media and by our public leaders. At the same time, I must take issue with a number of points made in your article.

While it is certainly true, as you point out, that Third Reich Germany was an authoritarian state, it is misleading if not deceitful to give the impression that it was comparable to Stalinist Russia. Private property ownership, for example, was not only permitted in Hitler's Germany, it was greatly encouraged. Unlike in the Soviet Union, farms, homes and businesses in National Socialist Germany were privately owned and managed, and there were no restrictions on travel inside the country, by either Germans or foreigners.

Also, religious life, in spite of various restrictions, remained vibrant — indeed Church attendance was much greater during the Third Reich era than it is in Germany today. The official 25-point National Socialist Party program specifically endorsed "positive Christianity." And whereas the membership of Germany's ruling National Socialist Party was overwhelmingly Christian, the membership of Soviet Russia's ruling Communist Party was entirely atheist.

Moreover, to contend that Hitler's hostility to Communism was "purely tactical" is an grotesque distortion of the historical record. Throughout his life, Hitler remained fervently anti-Communist. And this was not mere sentiment. After taking power in 1933, he lost no time in smashing the German Communist Party — the largest in the world at the time outside of Russia. While it is quite true, as you point out, that Third Reich Germany and the Soviet Union concluded a non-aggression pact in August 1939, this was not a military alliance.

On June 22, 1941, Hitler launched his "Barbarossa" attack against the Soviet Union, the greatest military assault in history. His plan to quickly destroy Soviet Communism failed because he had greatly underestimated Stalin's military might. Although German troops reached the gates of Moscow, the Red Army ultimately prevailed. As Stalin's forces planted the Red Flag atop the Reichstag in Berlin in the spring

of 1945, Hitler took his life in a nearby command center.

Revisionist scholars do not "deny" the Holocaust. They acknowledge that many hundreds of thousands of Jews were killed and otherwise perished during the Second World War as direct and indirect result of the brutally anti-Jewish policies of Germany and its allies.

At the same time, revisionists point out that numerous specific extermination claims have been quietly abandoned over the years as untrue. For instance, at the main Nuremberg trial of 1945-1946, Allied prosecutors cited seemingly substantial evidence to "prove" that prisoners had been gassed at Dachau, Buchenwald and other concentration camps in Germany proper. But already in August 1960 an official of the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich acknowledged: "Neither in Dachau, nor in Bergen-Belsen, nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other inmates gassed." Today historians now widely acknowledge that no one was ever gassed in any camp in Germany proper.

Much of the now discredited Holocaust "evidence" presented at Nuremberg is of Soviet Communist origin, including "proof" that the Germans killed four million people at Auschwitz and another one and a half million at Majdanek. (Today no reputable historian accepts these fantastic figures.)

As evidence of homicidal gassings at Auschwitz, you cite a postwar "confession" of SS Captain Josef Kramer, who served as commandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau from mid-May 1944 until the end of November 1944 — that is, during the height of the supposed extermination period there. He had already served at other concentration camps, and he finished the war in command of the Belsen camp. He was arrested there by the British and, after a military trial, was hanged in December 1945.

During his trial, Kramer provided a valuable detailed statement about his wartime career, including his role as commandant of Birkenau and Belsen. He frankly acknowledged that as many as 500 Birkenau inmates died weekly during the period when he was in charge, but stressed that these deaths were due to illness and old age, and were not the result of any policy. In fact, every effort was made to keep sick inmates alive, he said, and reported that the camp's physicians normally worked ten or eleven hours daily. Some 25 or 30 barracks buildings were set aside as hospital or recuperation quarters.

Kramer forthrightly responded to the persistent charges of extermination and gassings:

> I have heard of the allegations of former prisoners in Auschwitz referring to a gas chamber there, the mass executions and whippings, the cruelty of the guards employed, and that all that took place either in my presence or with my knowledge. All I can say to all this is that it is untrue from beginning to end.

Kramer later retreated from this unambiguous stand, perhaps in the hope that a "confession" might save his life. In a "supplementary" statement, he mentioned the existence of a *single* gas chamber in Birkenau, but added that it was not under his command.

In his 1949 study, *Victor's Justice,* historian Montgomery Belgion reported that Kramer and other "Belsen" trial defendants were tortured, sometimes to the point that they begged to be put to death.

In January 1995 the prestigious French weekly magazine *L'Express* acknowledged that the "gas chamber" in the Auschwitz main camp, which has been shown for decades to tourists in its "original" state, is actually a postwar reconstruction (built under Communist auspices), and that "everything is false" about it.

Several forensic examinations of the alleged "gas chambers" at Auschwitz — probably the most notorious wartime concentration camp — have established that these facilities could not possibly have been used to kill people as alleged, and in fact were never used to kill people as claimed.

To prove the severity of German measures against Jews, you quote from a directive on the "Handling of the Jewish Question." Contrary to the impression you give, though, this directive is not from the 1930s, but from 1941, and applies not to Jews in Germany, but rather (as the text itself makes clear) to Jews in the newly occupied Soviet territories.

This official "Guidelines for the Handling of the Jewish Question" (Nuremberg document 212-PS) lays out German policy toward the Jews in the occupied Soviet territories. An interesting feature of this secret, internal document is that it is difficult, of not impossible, to reconcile with the orthodox Holocaust extermination story.

Although the measures ordered in this Security Police directive are certainly cruel and harsh, it makes no mention of killing or extermination, but instead stresses the importance of putting Jews to work. It specifically refers to the "peaceful solution of the Jewish question" and mentions "the creation of at least temporary reception possibilities for Jews from the [German] Reich" in the newly-acquired Soviet territories.

The only material issued or distributed by the IHR that you specifically cite is a flyer, "66 Questions and Answers on the Holocaust." This decades-old, single sheet leaflet is inherently superficial, and anyway is in need of revision and updating. It is not at all indicative of the tremendous scope and depth of historical scholarship published by the IHR since its founding in 1978 in numerous books and in dozens of issues of the Institute's *Journal of Historical Review.*

Misleading is a charitable way to characterize your description of the IHR's drawn out legal dispute with Auschwitz survivor Mel Mermelstein. What your readers were not told is that his campaign against the IHR came to a dramatic end on September 19, 1991, when his $11 million lawsuit against the IHR was dismissed in Los Angeles Superior Court. Judge Steven Lachs granted the IHR's motion for dismissal of his malicious prosecution complaint, and soon afterwards Mermelstein himself dismissed his libel and conspiracy complaints. His appeal of the ruling was unanimously rejected by the California Court of Appeal. Furthermore, a careful look at Mermelstein's statements and writings over the years shows, contrary to his highly favorable media image, that he is a prevaricator and demonstrable fraud.

Revisionists are often accused of "rewriting history." But the routine way we talk about "the Holocaust" is itself a good example of "rewriting history." This term, as a reference to the World War II travails of European Jewry, was unknown in the decades following the end of the conflict, and did not come into widespread use until the late 1970s.

Just how drastically our perception of the past has been altered over the past 30-40 years has been acknowledged by Michael Berenbaum, Project Director of the US Holocaust Memorial Museum. "The Holocaust," he has said, "was [once] regarded as a side story of the much larger story of World War II. Now one thinks of World War II as a background story and the Holocaust as a foreground story." (Quoted in *The Washington Times,* Jan. 10, 1991.)

Along with much of the American media, many public officials have vigorously promoted the campaign that Jewish-American historian Alfred Lilienthal has aptly termed "Holocaustomania." Accordingly, the federal government and all 50 state governments now routinely observe the annual "Holocaust Remembrance Day."

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council — a taxpayer-funded federal government agency — operates an official US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, that commemorates (non-American) victims of a foreign regime. Non-Jewish victims just don't merit the same concern. There are no federal memorials or museums, or official annual observances, dedicated to the millions of victims of Soviet and Chinese Communism.

For many people, the Holocaust has become virtually a new civil religion, one that replaces traditional Judaism and Christianity as a moral guide. In his book *Why Should Jews Survive?,* Prof. Michael Goldberg, an eminent Rabbi, laments the rise of what he aptly calls a "Holocaust cult with its own tenets of faith, rites and shrines."

This "cult" is even used to justify and support the "new world order." This was made clear by Ian J. Kagedan, an official of the Zionist organization B'nai B'rith Canada, in an essay entitled "Memory of Holocaust Central to New World Order" *(Toronto Star,* Nov. 26, 1991). "In the moral reconstruction of Eastern Europe," he wrote, "coming to terms with the Holocaust must figure prominently... The Holocaust stands as Western civilization's greatest failure... Achieving our quest of a 'new world order' depends on our learning the Holocaust's lessons."

Those who question the "Holocaust cult" are subject to smears, bigoted social ostracism and, sometimes, terror and legal persecution. As you point out, in some countries it is a crime to distribute dissident writings on the Holocaust. In 1978 a teacher in France, François Duprat, was even murdered because of his revisionist views. Our Institute has been repeatedly attacked by the Jewish Defense League, a group that the FBI has identified as a terrorist organization. The IHR office-warehouse was destroyed in an arson attack on July 4, 1984.

Since its founding in 1978, the IHR has steadfastly opposed bigotry of all kinds in its efforts to promote greater public understanding of key chapters of history. Contributors to our *Journal* have included respected scholars from around the world. We are proud of the backing we have earned from people of the most diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, including Jewish.

The generally acknowledged founder of scholarly Holocaust revisionism was Paul Rassinier, whom you inaccurately call a Trotskyite. Actually, this French educator and underground Resistance activist was arrested by the Gestapo in 1943 and interned until the end of the war in the Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps. Rassinier's courage and suffering were later recognized with France's highest decoration awarded for Resistance activities, and he was elected to the French National Assembly as a deputy of the Socialist party (SFIO).

If the revisionist view of the Holocaust were really as simplistic and mistaken as you suggest, it would not have gained the support of university professors such as Arthur Butz and Robert Faurisson, historians such as David Irving and Harry Elmer Barnes, and former concentration camp inmates such as Paul Rassinier. These individuals did not decide publicly to reject the orthodox Holocaust story — thereby risking public censure, and worse — because they are fools, or because their motives are evil, but rather on the basis of a sincere and thoughtful evaluation of the evidence.

Much more by and about the IHR can be obtained by writing us at P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659, or "on line" through our Internet web site: http://www.ihr.org

Sincerely,
Mark Weber, Director

Here We Go Again!

New Collins Book Takes Aim at Cant and Bigotry

Doug Collins — the first Canadian journalist to be hauled before a "Human Rights Tribunal" — is once again delighting fans and confounding enemies with the publication of *Here We Go Again!,* a collection of 100 of his *North Shore News* columns.

This is Collins at his best — adroitly taking aim at cant, bigotry, sophistry and double standards in prose that is unfailingly clear, witty and vigorous. This is a fun read.

Leading off with the notorious "Hollywood Propaganda" essay that brought him before a "Human Rights Tribunal," this self-published anthology also includes "All Alone on the Rights Griddle," "Massacred by the Media," "Swastikas and Double Standards," "Thought Police On Patrol," "Pokenoses and Pressure Groups," and "A Redneck to the Rescue."

He stanchly defends the traditional British-heritage rights of free thought and free speech even for such bothersome Canadians as Paul Fromm, a school teacher who lost his job because of his views on immigration and multiculturalism, and J. Philippe Rushton, a professor who nearly lost his for concluding that racial differences are more than skin deep.

Collins can take special pride in his "Rambo Rough and Ready" column, apparently the first critical look published anywhere of the "memoir" of Australian Donald Watt, who recounted hair-raising experiences as a wartime prisoner at Auschwitz and other German camps. Having been a World War II prisoner of the Germans himself, Collins had special reason to be skeptical of Watt's boasting. Although it initially received high praise in the British and Australian press, specialists later authoritatively exposed Watt's memoir as a fraud.

Here We Go Again!, says Collins, is "an act of defiance against the censors. I think this is a valuable piece of journalistic history. The *North Shore News* and I are the first anywhere in North America to be hauled before a human rights tribunal over an expression of opinion. We are fighting a heresy law. The public should be able to see what it is all about. This book will do that."

For 13 years — from 1984 until his retirement in September 1997 — Collins' thrice-weekly column in the *North Shore News* of Vancouver, British Columbia, was one of paper's most popular features. In more than 1,400 essays written in lively, straightforward prose, the British-born Collins laid out well-informed and common-sense views on the country's most emotion-laden issues, including

Doug Collins looks up from the *North Shore News* issue that reports on his November 1997 victory in a closely-watched "hate speech" case involving a column about "Schindler's List" he had written from the British Columbia paper. This photo is taken from the front cover of his new book, *Here We Go Again!*

immigration, the status of Quebec, and special privilege "rights."

The column that got him into the hottest of hot water was a March 1994 essay, "Hollywood Propaganda," that skewered Steven Spielberg's much-hyped motion picture "Schindler's List." Collins referred to it as "Swindler's List" and "hate literature in the form of films." He also wrote that "the Jewish influence is the most powerful in Hollywood," and dismissed the fabled "six million" Holocaust figure as "nonsense." (Several of Collins' provocative columns, including "Hollywood Propaganda," have been reprinted in this *Journal.)*

The Canadian Jewish Congress responded with a formal complaint against Collins and the *North Shore News,* charging that the column violated British Columbia's amended Human Rights Act. As this free speech case came before the British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal, it attracted nationwide attention and commentary. In late 1997 the Tribunal decided the case by rejecting the CJC complaint, finding that Collins' "Hollywood Propaganda" column "does not itself express hatred or contempt" in

violation of a provincial "anti-hate" law. (For more on this, see "Canadian Jewish Congress Threatens Journalist for Holocaust Heresy," in the Jan.-Feb. 1996 *Journal,* and "Victory for Collins and Free Speech in Holocaust Heresy Battle," Jan.-Feb. 1998 *Journal.)*

A recipient of two of Canada's most coveted awards for journalism, Collins' career has included work as a reporter and commentator for several major Canadian daily papers and on television and radio. *Here We Go Again!* is his fourth book. His earlier works are *P.O.W.,* a chronicle of his Second World War experiences, *Immigration: The Destruction of English Canada*, and *The Best and Worst of Doug Collins,* a 1987 collection of columns. Collins' presentation at the 1990 IHR Conference, "Reflections on the Second World War, Free Speech and Revisionism," was published in the Fall 1991 *Journal.*

United States readers can order *Here We Go Again!* by check or money order, made out to Doug Collins, for US $13.00, postpaid (or Can. $18.95), directly from: Doug Collins, P.O. Box 91831, West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 4S1, Canada.

Visit www.ihr.org

IHR Internet Web Site Offers Worldwide Access to Revisionism

On its own Internet web site, www.ihr.org, the Institute for Historical Review makes available an impressive selection of IHR material, including dozens of IHR *Journal* articles and reviews. It also includes a listing of every item that has ever appeared in this *Journal*, as well as the complete texts of *The Zionist Terror Network*, *"The Leuchter Report,"* and Kulaszka's encyclopedic work *Did Six Million Really Die?* New material is added as time permits.

Key words can be located in any of the site's items using a built-in search capability.

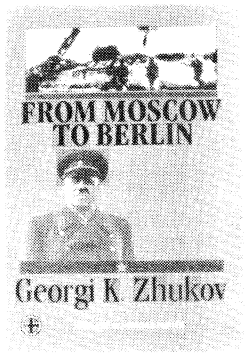
Through the IHR web site, revisionist scholarship is instantly available to millions of computer users worldwide, free of censorship by governments or powerful special interest groups. It can be reached 24 hours a day from around the globe through the World Wide Web (WWW), a multimedia Internet service.

In recent weeks the IHR web site has been receiving 800-900 "hits" or "visits" per day.

Journal associate editor Greg Raven maintains and operates this site as its "webmaster." Because it is linked to several other revisionist (and anti-revisionist) web sites, visitors can easily access vast amounts of additional information.

The IHR web site address is
http://www.ihr.org
E-mail messages can be sent to
ihr@ihr.org

Georgi K. Zhukov
From Moscow to Berlin
Marshal Zhukov's Greatest Battles



The greatest Soviet commander talls how he directed the Red Army's bitter last-ditch defense of Moscow, master-minded the encirclement and defeat of the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad, smashed the last great German counteroffensive of Kursk-Orel, and led the climactic assault on Hitler's Berlin. Must reading for every student of military history. Hardcover, 304 pp., photos, maps, $12.95, plus $2.50 for shipping.

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"My conclusions about the late [First World] war remain as follows: (a) that the American pretense of neutrality down to 1917 was dishonest and dishonorable, (b) that the interests of the United States were actually on the side of Germany, and against both England and France, (c) that the propagation of the notion to the contrary was a very deft and amusing piece of swindling ... Every day I meet some man who was hot for the bogus Wilsonian idealism in 1916 and 1917, and is now disillusioned and full of bile. Such men I do not respect."

— H. L. Mencken, Baltimore *Evening Sun,* June 12, 1922.

Scholarly French Journal Strives for 'Exactitude'

Akribeia, the Greek word for "exactitude," is also the name of an impressive scholarly French-language revisionist journal. Skilfully edited by Jean Plantin, the twice-yearly periodical of some 235-240 pages explores "history, rumors and legends." Each book-length issue proclaims (quoting French scholar and publisher Pierre Guillaume) that history writing must be revisionist, or it is not real historiography.

The premiere issue of October 1997 includes a lengthy essay by French writer Albert Dauzat on false rumors and legends of the First World War, and a detailed essay by Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno on Germany's "Final Solution" as seen by neutral and Allied countries in 1941-1942.

The second, March 1998 issue features two lengthy essays by Spanish scholar Enrique Aynat, "Considerations on the deportations of Jews from France and Belgium to eastern Europe in 1942," and "The reports of the Polish resistance on the Auschwitz gas chambers, 1941-1944." This issue also contains Theodore O'Keefe's essay on former Auschwitz inmate Mel Mermelstein, translated from the July-August 1997 *Journal of Historical Review*, and a detailed article by Mark Weber on the Stutthof concentration camp, translated from the Sept.-Oct. 1997 *Journal*. Also here is a 14-page "Revisionist Chronology" that summarizes noteworthy events for revisionism in the year 1997.

Almost the entirety of the third issue of October 1998 is devoted to an analysis by Enrique Aynat of the often-cited 1944 "Auschwitz Protocols."

A valuable and routine feature of the journal is a *"Notes de lecture"* section, 37 to 41 pages in length, in which dozens of recent books and periodicals, both revisionist and anti-revisionist, are carefully noted, reviewed and summarized.

Carrying on a tradition of solid revisionist scholarship in France, *Akribeia* fills a major gap left by the demise of *Annales d'histoire revisionniste* (1987-1990), *Revue d'histoire revisionniste* (1990-1992), and *Revue d'histoire non conformiste* (1993-1994).

"Éditions Akribeia" also publishes books, including a French translation of *Falsehood in Wartime,* Arthur Ponsonby's important study of First World War propaganda lies (with an introduction by Plantin), and a new edition of the 1950 preface by Albert Paraz to Paul Rassinier's *Le Mensonge d'Ulysse* (with a foreword by Robert Faurisson).

For further information, including subscription rates and prices for books and single journal issues, write to: *Akribeia*, 45/3 route de Vourles, 69230 Saint-Genis-Laval, France.

Double Standards

"The [1940] massacre of Polish officers in the Katyn forest may have been condemned at Nuremberg as a crime against humanity, yet the man who signed the order, NKVD official Petr Soprunenko, is living peacefully in Moscow as an old-age pensioner. So are Dmitri Kopylansky, Raul Wallenberg's MGB interrogator, and General Pavel Sudoplatov, Trotsky's murderer, to name just a few. Are we to forgive them all, without even a court hearing? Are we to accept what the world firmly rejected 45 years ago?

"This is what I call "morally appalling": the double standards we seem to accept so easily. Why, may I ask, is murdering in the name of National Socialism a crime against humanity while murdering in the name of International Socialism is not? Why did Rudolf Hess die in Spandau prison, whereas Boris Ponomarev can live out his last years in a comfortable Moscow apartment? Is there no limit to our hypocrisy? No sooner is some bloody monster like the former East Germany's Erich Honecker put on trial than many of the same people who applaud hunting down elderly Nazi war criminals are up in arms pleading in the name of humanity his old age and poor health. If those are our moral standards, why are we so shocked by the atrocities committed in Bosnia? What else did we expect from the former Communist leaders of the former Yugoslavia?"

— Vladimir Bukovsky, author, writing in *Commentary*, October 1993, p. 12.

Absurd

"The notion that a modern society must also be prepared to establish itself as a multicultural society, with as many cultural groups as possible, is one that I regard as mistaken. One cannot belatedly transform Germany, with its thousand-year-old history since Otto I, into a melting pot ... To turn Germany into a immigration country is absurd. That could lead to us being swamped."

— Helmut Schmidt, former German Chancellor, in the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, Feb. 12, 1992. Quoted in *Nation u. Europa* (Coburg), Jan. 1999, p. 32.

Moving?

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Letters

Dogged Determination

The article on Jürgen Graf before the Swiss court [in the July-August *Journal*], while excellent, was also frightening and sobering. *Et tu Helvetia?* Yet, it is people with intelligence and dogged determination, like him and you, who usually leave their marks upon history. Equally sobering was the [Sept.-Oct.] issue on Hollywood.

Good to hear about the recent "especially generous" support from friends of the IHR. Prodigal son syndrome? Let it continue! I'm doing what I can. A check [$100] is enclosed.

M. S.
Ottawa, Canada

Smashing Myths

Your efforts in the great struggle for truth in history are greatly appreciated! Keep fighting. Keep smashing the myths and icons of the enemy.

J. V.
Harrisville, Penn.

Vital Scholarship

Thanks, as ever, for the riveting and provocative articles in the March-April 1998 issue. Mark Weber's article on the perverse applications of France's Fabius-Gayssot law was quite informative and cautionary, especially because certain special interest groups seek similar statutes against free speech in this country as well. This is all the more troubling in light of Richard Curtiss' piece about the disproportionate role of Zionist policy makers in the Clinton administration.

Persist in your vital scholarship.

C. H.
Newark, Del.

Liberty and Historical Inquiry

While I enjoyed the articles in the Sept.-Oct. 1998 *Journal* on Hollywood's distortions, I have a word of caution. Please stick to media distortions of history, and avoid the socially conservative critique that is typical of the "religious right." Such "religious right" figures as Cal Thomas and Chuck Colson are hostile to revisionism, and endorse censorship.

As a libertarian and a revisionist, I don't want anyone telling me what to think on any issue! Liberty and honest historical inquiry go hand in hand. Keep up the good work.

M. R.
West Milford, New Jersey

Police State Canada

I recently received the enclosed notice ["Notice of Detention/ Determination"] from the Canadian post office. From this you can see the type of police state that Canada has become, and what particular group is deciding just what information we are allowed to read.

K. E.
Toronto, Ont.

Still They Come

"Holocaust deniers" are persecuted like the early Christians. They are ridiculed, ostracized, fined and jailed. They are tormented, slandered with impunity, and financially ruined. Their families are wrecked. They are bombed, burned, and physically assaulted, even on courthouse steps. They are smeared as lunatics, hate-mongers, neo-Nazis and, most dreadful of all, anti-Semites.

They are offered up to appease the unappeasable. They are denied the elementary justice that is normally accorded the lowliest. Kangaroo courts sneer at their rights.

But never are they *answered*. They are not permitted to present their case to the larger public. Why not? What's being concealed?

Yet still they come. Still they pursue their cause as did those ancient Christians.

Here in Canada, the absurdly named "Human Rights Commission" declares that "truth is no defense." In our country, where the duped and ignorant masses are driven by half-hidden herders, the fair lady of Justice is nothing more than a politically correct whore.

All this points up the sickness of Western society today, and of the dark age we are entering.

W. B.
Surrey, B.C.
Canada

Against Powerful Forces

As a *Journal* subscriber since 1997, I really appreciate your efforts to present the truth. As you are well aware, the forces against revisionism — who also control the government and the major media — are very powerful. As a result, it is very difficult to obtain reliable information about critical issues that differs from the "accepted" viewpoint. This is really a free country only if you express the accepted views on the major issues.

Unfortunately, the majority of people don't seem to really care about the truth. That's why your publication is so important.

R. S.
Temperance, Minn.

Second Dark Age

In 1600 Christians killed Giordano Bruno for questioning Holy Writ. In 1995 Jews killed *Marco Polo* for questioning the Holocaust. Wake up, America. It's time to kill the second Dark Age.

J. M.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

A Letter from Robert Graham

To my astonishment, I read the articles about Robert A. Graham, S.J., in the March-April 1998 *Journal*, with the facsimile copies of his letters to Arthur Butz and Mark Weber.

This is of special interest to me because some years ago, and for the same reasons as Butz and Weber, I likewise corresponded for a time with Graham, who was, until his recent death, probably the world's foremost authority on the role of the Vatican during the Second World War.

Here is the complete text of a letter he wrote to me in early 1992, which speaks volumes:

La Civiltà Cattolica
[Rome, Italy]
January 20, 1992
Dear Mr. [name withheld],

The question why the annihilation of so many Jews went unknown even to those who should have known, has long puzzled me. Even the Jews did not know what was happening to their own people, although they had first-rate chances to know. I was a regular reader of the N Y Times in those years and the word Auschwitz got no play. And the specialists preparing for the Nuremberg trials in 1945, with their privileged access to intelligence information and consisting of a fair number of Jews, were incredibly not aware of Auschwitz. This is evident in their initial indictment, after the war's end. And the introductory speech of Justice Jackson.

It was an "atrocity story" and the Allied propagandists were resolved not to indulge in a self-defeating campaign of accusing the Nazis of gassing 6 million Jews. Who could have believed that, at the time? Or 2 million, or one, if you wish.

Sincerely,
[signed] Robert Graham

P.S. I see you are a Silesian. I enclose a piece I wrote 44 years ago, which may interest you.

[name withheld]
British Columbia
Canada

Full of Truth

I just wanted to tell you how impressed I am with your web site. I am a Palestinian from Gaza who now lives in the United States. Your web site is full of the truth about Israel and militant Zionism. I am really thankful for honest and loyal people like you.

Keep up the good work!

M. Q.
[by Internet]

Deep Thanks

Just today I first heard about the IHR, when I visited your Internet web site. What you folks are doing is truly a great thing. I am sure that your work comes with its share of trouble, and couldn't even imagine being in your shoes.

It will be a great day when Americans of German descent can openly say "I am a German-American" without people immediately thinking of the "Holocaust." I deeply thank you. I'll support your efforts in any way I can.

S. D.
[by Internet]

Hate Mail

Your kind of "person" has no place in humanity. The fact that you choose to live in your world of hate and paranoia is obviously your choice, but trying to publicize your vile, hideous, arrogantly venomous thoughts is beyond sane reasoning.

Long live the people of Israel!

An outraged Jew
Portland, Oreg.

Intellectual Shock Troops

With each passing year, the Holocaust campaign sinks its claws ever more deeply into our country's schools, especially here in New York City, where Holocaust "education" courses are *de rigueur*.

For example, the library at a nearby high school boasts a collection of several hundred Holocaust titles, funded by a special grant. It even has a "Holocaust tree," planted by concerned students and faculty. Senator Alfonse D'Amato, along with Congressmen Ackerman and Schumer, participated in the planting ceremony.

Enclosed is a copy of a Forest Hills HS departmental memo I obtained recently that urges participation in "The Sugihara `Do the Right Thing' Essay Prize." The Assistant Principal urges "all teachers of social studies" to encourage students to take part.

The Prize is named for Chiune Sugihara, a Japanese Consul in Lithuania who issued transit visas to Japan for Jews during the summer of 1940. Although he is supposed to have issued "over two thousand of those life-saving visas, thereby saving over 6,000 lives," Lithuania was an independent country at the time, and had no policy to eliminate its Jews. Anyway, — and as even Holocaust historians concede — in 1940 there was no German program to exterminate Jews (or anyone else).

Not mentioned, of course, are the thousands of (non-Jewish) Lithuanians who were deported or killed following the brutal Soviet takeover of the country in August 1940.

This competition is organized by the New York City Board of Education, and sponsored by something called the Holocaust Oral History Project in New York City. The first prize winner receives $1,500, with lesser amounts for runners up.

All this points up just why *The Journal of Historical Review* is so absolutely necessary. You are the intellectual shock troops in the war for historical accuracy.

J. T.
New York City

Important Stuff

I was pleasantly surprised to find that you are not only "on line," but quite well along with your own web site. Keep up the good work. Unlike a lot of stuff on the Internet, it's important!

P. G.
[by Internet]

A Neglected Truth

I "discovered" Oswald Spengler and his significance during my undergraduate years. Later, as a teacher, I used a good essay on Spengler as a German text in my second-year German classes. So, I read the items about him [in the March-April 1998 *Journal*] with special interest.

Spengler was undoubtedly a profound and insightful thinker, but Prof. Oliver grasps his greatest weakness in the sentence: "For all practical purposes, Spengler ignores hereditary and racial differences." Whatever the mistakes made by Germany's Third Reich leaders — perhaps the worst was Hitler's December 1941 declaration of war against the United States, against the advice of Ribbentrop — they did recognize a significant truth: civilization has a racial and genetic base.

For half a century this idea has been in disfavor, largely because the powers-that-be in the United States are determined to denigrate every idea that is even remotely associated with German National Socialism. Thus, one of the most important reasons for the decline in power and fortune of European-Americans has been our failure to recognize the validity of this basic element of the National Socialist worldview.

The defeat of Germany in 1945, and the ceaseless denigration since then of *every* aspect of the Third Reich, has greatly contributed to our own decline. If the trend continues, the new century will witness the sinking of the United States into conditions similar to those in backward Third World countries. Revisionism can play a role, perhaps even a decisive one, in preventing such a catastrophe.

Charles E. Weber
Tulsa, Okla.

More Variety Wanted

A *Journal* article about David Irving was particularly interesting because several years ago my wife and I attended a lecture by him here in Portland. In his conclusion, he predicted that the Holocaust legend will explode within the next six months, and that Israel will be economically out of business within a decade.

Crews from several local television stations were outside the auditorium to cover a demonstration by quite few hecklers and other would-be disrupters. Actually, I think the protest helped more than harmed. As a result of the publicity, many more people in this area became aware that there is another side to the Holocaust issue.

Journal articles are interesting and informative, but I'd welcome a little more variety, including articles about such major historical conflicts as the Civil War, the First World War, and the French Revolution.

I enjoy reading about Thomas Jefferson and the other founders of our country. Sadly, few school children today know about George Washington, Paul Revere or Lewis and Clark. Few people are willing to counter the many slanderous attacks against such great men. Instead, it seems that many of our popular "heroes" these days are drug addicts or individuals like "Magic" Johnson.

R. R.
Portland, Oreg.

Keep it Up

In the end, truth must prevail! Keep up your very good work!

S. A. B.
Oslo, Norway

Changed Views

Until recently I was very pro-Israel, and had great respect for the B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League. This changed during a recent visit to Israel, where I was appalled to witness the inequities heaped on the Arabs by the Israelis.

I only recently came across your web site on the Internet. Reading your material, I am impressed with your lack of any apparent agenda, save the truth itself, and your willingness to tackle the most controversial issues.

D. Brown
[by Internet]

Suvorov is Wrong

Russian historian Viktor Suvorov is wrong in claiming that Stalin was preparing to attack Germany in 1941. [Three of Suvorov's books on the subject have been reviewed in the *Journal: Icebreaker* and "M Day" in the Nov.-Dec. 1997 issue, and "The Last Republic" in the July-August 1998 issue.] *Icebreaker* contains no credible evidence that Hitler's June 1941 "Operation Barbarossa" attack was meant to preempt a Soviet attack. There is a mountain of evidence that Stalin was perfectly happy to be allied with Hitler, and was serious about the Soviet-German non-aggression pact. If Hitler had had the slightest suspicion of an impending Soviet assault, he would not have delayed "Barbarossa" for five crucial weeks to conquer Yugoslavia and Greece.

P. H.
Norwalk, Calif.

Fascinating Reading

The articles in your *Journal* are so fascinating that when a copy arrives, I am unable to stop reading until I've finished the entire issue.

From newspapers and television, one can easily get the impression that Third Reich Germany was the only country ever to expel the Jews. Actually, over the centuries, Jews have been expelled from every major country in Europe. I'd appreciate a *Journal* article summarizing these expulsions and the reasons for them.

L. T.
Hagersville, Ont.
Canada

Well Written

The account of the Jürgen Graf trial in Switzerland [in the July-August *Journal*] was extremely well written. We now have an account in English that will stand the test of time. Congratulations!

G. F.
Vienna, Austria

We welcome letters from readers. We reserve the right to edit for style and space. Write: Editor, P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659, USA, or e-mail us at **editor@ihr.org**

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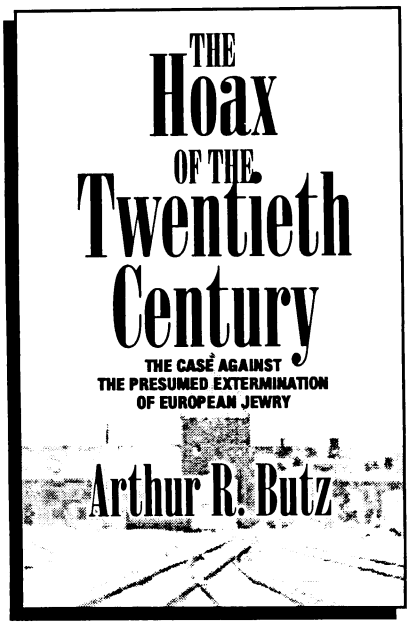
THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry



Yehuda Bauer and Prof. Moshe Davis agreed that there is a "recession in guilt feeling" over the Holocaust, encouraged by fresh arguments that the reported extermination of six million Jews during World War II never took place ... "You know, it's not difficult to fabricate history," Davis added.

— Chicago *Sun-Times,* Oct. 25, 1977

In spite of the many important breakthroughs in revisionist scholarship since it was first published in 1976, Dr. Butz' brilliant pathbreaking study remains unsurpassed as the most comprehensive one-volume scholarly refutation of the Holocaust extermination story.

With an engineer's eye for technical detail and a mature scholar's mastery of the sources, the Northwestern University professor ranges from Auschwitz to Zyklon in debunking the gas chamber and the Six Million stories.

In nearly 400 pages of penetrating analysis and lucid commentary, Dr. Butz gives a graduate course on the fate of Europe's Jews during the Second World War. He scrupulously separates the cold facts from the tonnage of stereotyped myth and propaganda that has served as a formidable barrier to the truth for more than half a century.

Chapter by solidly referenced chapter, Butz applies the scholar's rigorous technique to every major aspect of the Six Million legend, carefully explaining his startling conclusion that "the Jews of Europe were not exterminated and there was no German attempt to exterminate them."

Focusing on the postwar "war crimes trials," where the prosecution's evidence was falsified and secured by coercion and even torture, Butz re-examines the very German records so long misrepresented. He re-evaluates the concept and technical feasibility of the legendary extermination gas chambers. Reviewing the demographic statistics, which do not allow for the loss of six million European Jews, he concludes that perhaps a million may have perished in the turmoil of deportation, internment and war.

Maligned by persons who have made no effort to read it, bitterly denounced by those unable to refute its thesis, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* has sent shock waves through the academic and political world. So threatening has it been to Zionist interests and the international Holocaust lobby that its open sale has been banned in several countries, including Israel and Germany.

In three important supplements included in this edition, the author reports on key aspects of the still unfolding global Holocaust controversy.

Now in its *tenth* US printing, this classic, semi-underground best seller remains the most widely read revisionist work on the subject. It is must reading for anyone who wants a clear picture of the scope and magnitude of the historical cover-up of the age.

Arthur R. Butz was born and raised in New York City.

He received his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1965 he received his doctorate in Control Sciences from the University of Minnesota. In 1966 he joined the faculty of Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), where he is now Associate Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering. Dr. Butz is the author of numerous technical papers. Since 1980 he has been a member of the Editorial Advisory Committee of *The Journal of Historical Review,* published by the Institute for Historical Review.

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century
by Arthur Butz

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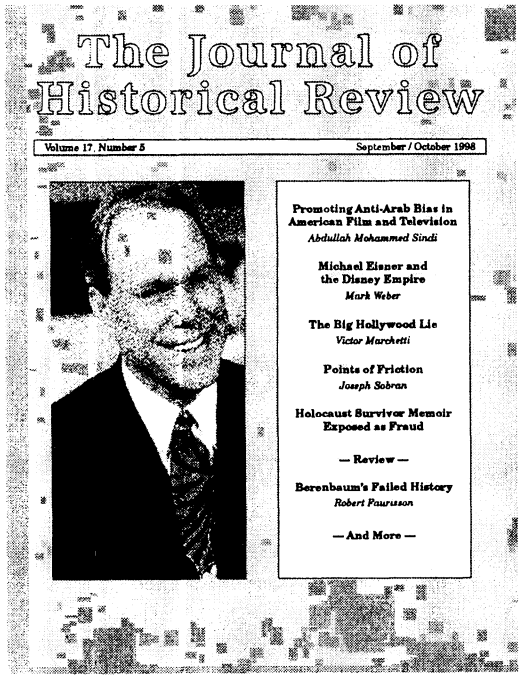

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The Journal of Historical Review index, 1980–1998

COMPILED BY GREG RAVEN

To mark the publication of the first 17 volumes of the *Journal*, we have compiled a listing of all articles and reviews that have appeared in the *Journal* over the years, and are providing it here as a supplement to this issue. Also included are signed readers' letters, and some notable quotations.

The main listing is arranged chronologically by volume and number, with individual entries arranged alphabetically by author and title for each issue. Items with no author are arranged by title before the other listings. Each listing shows the page number where the item starts.

At the beginning of each entry is a reference number that is used with the topic and author indexes.

To use the topic or author index, locate the topic or author in which you are interested and note the reference number(s) that follow the index listing. These numbers correspond to the reference numbers at the beginning of the entries in the main, chronological listing.

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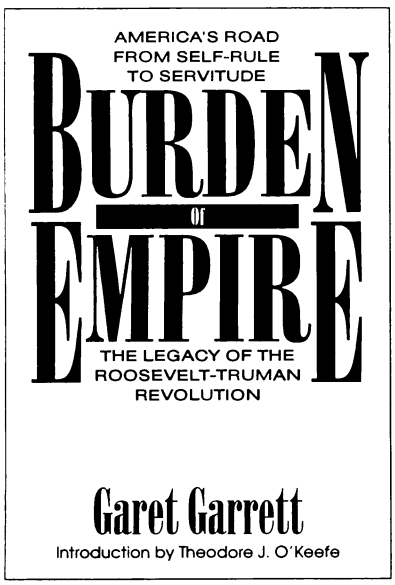

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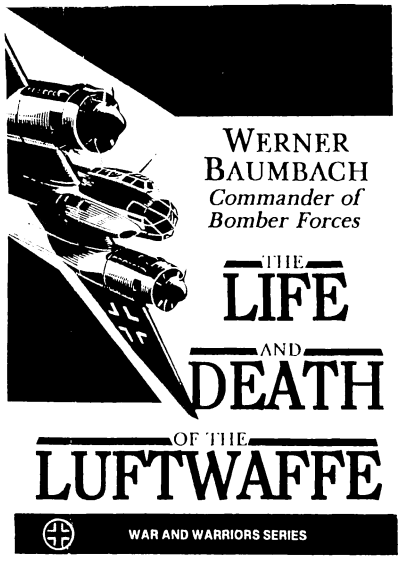

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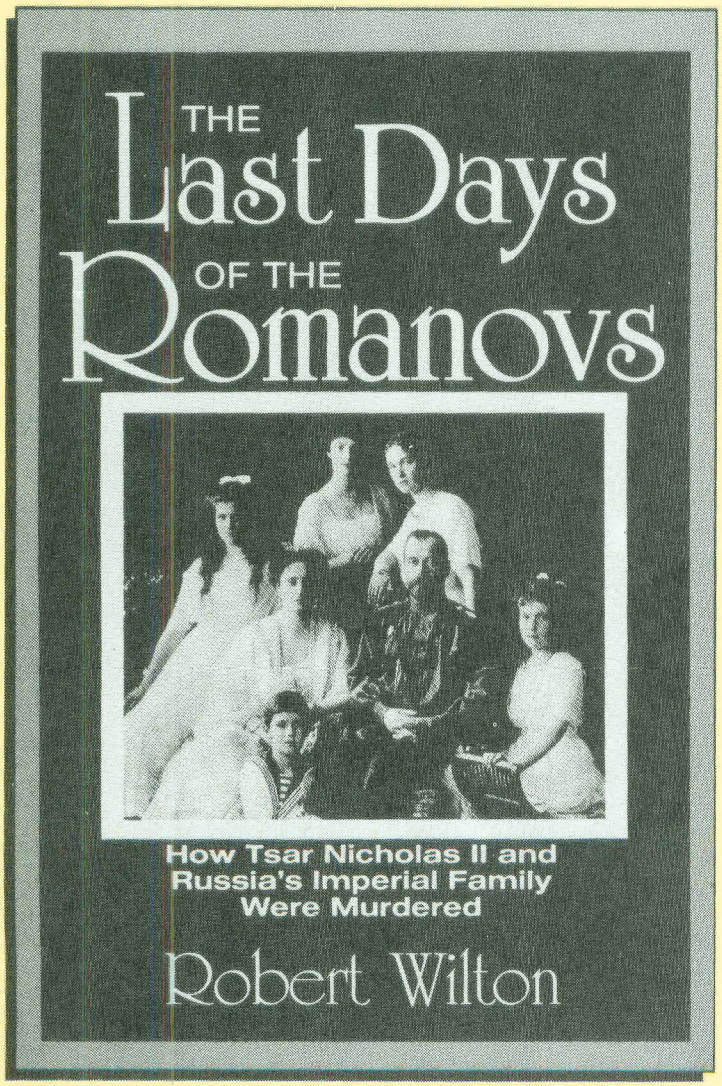

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